The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4917. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Grand Ecclesiastical Gathering at Rome.

No Reform Bill for Ireland During the Present Year.

Complimentary Breakfast to Mr. Garrison in London.

Foreign Advices by Steamship to the 20th inst.

ROME.

The Great Ecclesiastical Celebration—Magnificent and Imposing Ceremonies.

ROME, Saturday, June 29.

The religious ceremonies in celebration of the eighteenth hundredth centenary of St. Peter's martyrdom, and in reverence of St. Paul and the canonization of twenty-five Dutch, French and Spanish martyrs, who died in Japan, as saints, was one of the most gorgeous religious ceremonies witnessed.

The observances were commenced yesterday evening with a general illumination of the City of Rome.

Saint Peter's shone like a great church on fire.

At 7 o'clock this morning there was a grand procession of prelates, priests, monks and soldiers from the Vatican to Saint Peter's.

His Holiness, the Pope, was carried on the throne.

There was an immense crowd assembled in the interior of the church before his arrival.

St. Peters was most magnificently decorated with cloths of gold, silver tapestries, paintings, and two hundred thousand yards of crimson silk.

The building was lighted with many millions of wax candles.

There were 100,000 people inside its walls, including the Ex-King of Naples, the Foreign Ministry, 500 Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops, and many thousands of clergymen, priests, friars and monks.

There were even nuns and soldiers from almost every country in the world, and the assembled multitude made up a most brilliant congregation.

Pope Pius the Ninth celebrated the Gregorian mass in Latin and Greek.

There were two interruptions to the ceremony.

The curtains of one of the windows of the church caught fire at one moment, but it was speedily torn down by the guard, and no damage occurred.

After this a man who had become crazy from excitement, produced by the pomp and glitter and lights, cut his throat, and died just under the bronze statue of St. Peter.

There was no confusion in consequence. His body was quickly removed outside.

The Pope at once proceeded to reconsecrate the church stained with the blood of the suicide, and then proceeded with the service of the altar.

LISTZ composed extra music for the grand mass, and a choir placed on the dome of St. Peter's made the angelical responses, the cannon of Castle San Angelo thundering forth the accompaniment instead of the organs.

The Pope's voice during the celebration was clear and very sweet, and heard all over the church.

It was a most sublime scene when, at the elevation of the Host, the prelates, priests and nobles, peasantry and soldiers, who were spectators, knelt to earth to do reverence to the Higher than the Highest, and who had become for men Lowlier than the Lowliest of all those present.

The city illuminations, fireworks, races and general festivities in honor of the centennary anniversary will continue during a week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No Reform Bill for Ireland at Present.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—2 P. M.

The Government says that the state of Ireland at the present time forbids the adoption of any reform bill in her behalf.

Breakfast to William Lloyd Garrison in London.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—Evening.

A breakfast was tendered the distinguished American, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, at St. James Hall, in this city, to-day. There was a large number of people present. The principal speakers were JOHN BRIGHT and the Duke of Argyle. Friendly toasts were drunk, and the affair was a perfect ovation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—Noon.

Consols for money, 94¼.

United States Five-Twenties	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway shares	42¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railway shares	24½

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94⅛.

Illinois Central Railway shares have declined ¼, and the quotation now is 79.

Erie Railway shares have advanced ¼, and now rule at 43.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 73.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares, 24½.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—3:30 P. M.

Consols for money	94⅛
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	43
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares	24¾

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—7 P. M.

Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares 25¼.

United States Five-twenty Bonds at Frankfort closed this evening at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 29—Noon.

Cotton quiet; estimated sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s. for new. California Wheat, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats, 3s. 8d. Peas, 38s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Beef, 135s. Lard, 48s. 3d. Bacon, 42s.@42s. 6d. Cheese, 62s.

PRODUCE—Messrs. BARING & BROS. report the Produce Market quiet. Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 6s. 9d.; Fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. 6d. Petroleum—Spirits, 8d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Tallow firmer; sales at 44s. 9d. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £130. Tin, 86s. 6d. for Straits and Banca.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 29—Noon.

Petroleum 39f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 29—2 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are without change.

In the Provision market Cheese has advanced 1s., and is now selling at 63s. Pork, Beef, Lard and Bacon are without alteration.

In the Produce market Tallow has advanced 9d., and is now quoted at 45s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s.

No changes have occurred in the prices of other articles since noon.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 29—3:30 P. M.

Cotton quiet; sales to-day, 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. Corn, 38s. for new. California Wheat, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats, 3s. 8d. Peas, 38s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Beef, 135s. Lard, 48s. Bacon, 42s.@42s. 6d. Cheese, 63s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 6s. 9d.; Fine, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—3:30 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £130.

NAVAL.

The Wreck of the Sacramento.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29—Noon.

Additional intelligence relative to the loss of the United States steam sloop-of-war *Sacramento* has been received. The crew escaped to the shore in the small boats, and not a single life was lost.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 20.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at noon on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th of June, arrived here last evening.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., the English agents for the late Confederate Government, was held in Liverpool on the 18th. There was a numerous attendance and Mr. JOHN TORR (of Messrs. T. & H. LITTLEDALE & Co.) was called to the chair. From a statement read it appeared that the meeting had reference solely to the affairs of the Liverpool house, there being two partners in the American house totally unconnected with the English firm. The Government of the United States had also taken proceedings in America to attach the whole property of the American firm, and also against the Liverpool firm on behalf of all property shown to have arisen from funds remitted from America during the war, so that the estimated assets in the statement of affairs would be subject to contingencies arising from those suits. The statement showed on behalf of the firm: Gross liabilities, £1,218,000; unsecured creditors, £511,000; estimated assets, £282,000. Mr. C. K. PRIOLEAU's private estate, after the payment of private claims, showed £8,000 of assets. After considerable discussion, the meeting resolved that the estate should be wound up under inspection, and the following gentlemen were named as inspectors: Mr. JOHN TORR, Mr. NORTON, (J. HEWITT & Co.,) Mr. STEWART, H. BROWN and Mr. W. H. BAMER.

The Princess ALICE, of England, (Princess LOUIS, of Hesse,) held a drawing-room at St. James' Palace, on the 15th June, on behalf of the Queen, and among the presentations were Mr. and Mrs. DUDLEY FIELD and Mrs. HENRY DUNCAN, of New-York.

The Fenian trials at Limerick were drawing to a close. There were numerous convictions for treason-felony, but sentence had been deferred.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says that if the shipping of the American steamers on the St. Lawrence is not treated with temper and discretion, both by our own Government and that of the United States, it may rapidly lead to very serious consequences.

After the great exertions made by the Emperor NAPOLEON to entertain his royal guests from Prussia and Russia he has been compelled to seek repose. On Sunday, the 16th, he was indisposed, and as he was unable to be present at the reception at the Tuileries, the duty of receiving the Viceroy of Egypt, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, the Count and Countess of Flanders, devolved upon the Empress.

The *Moniteur*, giving an account of the departure of the King of Prussia, says: "It was the desire of His Majesty to leave Paris without ceremony. The King warmly thanked the Emperor for the reception he had received in Paris, and the two Sovereigns parted on the most affectionate terms."

A Paris telegram of the 18th June says: "At the commencement of to-day's sitting of the Senate, Baron DUPIN rose to enter a protest in favor of the principles of humanity and international law, which he feared were about to be violated in Mexico in reference to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. This protest, which was seconded by M. TROPLONG, the President, was received by the Assembly with loud cheers."

The report of the Committee on the Budget which has been laid before the Legislative Body says that the estimates for the military expenditure will be exceeded, and a special proposal will shortly be brought forward on this subject. No anxiety, it adds, need, however, be felt with regard to the present or future state of the finances. The ordinary revenue of 1868 shows an incontestible surplus of 124,000,000 francs. This surplus will hereafter increase, as several items of expenditure which are temporary and transitory, will shortly disappear, and the state of the finances was never more clear and straight forward than at present.

A Berlin telegram of the 17th says: "The review to-day upon Templehof Field was of a very brilliant character. The King, the Czar, the royal Princes and Princesses, the Ministers and the Diplomatic Corps were present. The King arrived upon the ground at 10:30, and was followed at 11 o'clock by the Czar, wearing the Prussian uniform. Their Majesties were received with loud cheers by the people. King WILLIAM rode forward to meet the Czar and the Sovereigns heartily shook hands. The review terminated at 1:30, the King, the Czar and their respective suites returning to Potsdam. The Czar leaves Potsdam for Warsaw this evening, and will be accompanied by the King as far as Berlin. The Queen of Prussia leaves Baden for Coblentz on the 20th, and will then proceed to Windsor in compliance with an invitation from Queen VICTORIA."

In the Austrian Chambers on the 17th the Minister of War read a letter from the Emperor, announcing that the new law for the reorganization of the army would be submitted to Parliament for constitutional treatment. Baron BEUST stated that, as the Government considered the scheme for the fortification of the city of Vienna an affair common to Austria and Hungary, it would be reserved for the consideration of the Delegates, and in the meantime the works which were projected had been stopped. Bills were laid before the House for establishing ministerial responsibility, and for amending the February patent and article 13 of the Constitution. A bill, it was announced, would shortly be brought in providing for trial by jury in all criminal cases. The Emperor and Empress on their visit to Paris will be accompanied by Count ANDRASSY.

The Hungarian journals are unanimous in stating the excellent impression produced by the amnesty which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH signed the day of his coronation. "The first act of our crowned King," says one of them, "has been a deed of generosity. Such a step places a second crown on the head of the Monarch, and excites the gratitude of all our hearts."

FRANCE.

Singular Revelation about Napoleon.

The following paragraph, under the title of "A Revelation," appears in the *Union Bretonne:*

"Now that the Czar has certainly taken his departure, we may mention a circumstance as yet unknown, and which the Emperor NAPOLEON, from motives of delicacy, was anxious to keep secret. One of the projectiles of the pistol fired in the Bois de Boulogne struck the Emperor of the French, but in place of penetrating, the lead only effected a severe contusion in the vicinity of the heart. His Majesty would not allow the Czar, while in France, to learn that the shot intended to strike him had more directly menaced another breast. That decision imposed on the Press a reserve which was faithfully attended to, but which, at present that the Czar is gone, is no longer necessary."

The foregoing may explain the *Moniteur's* allusion to the "slight indisposition" of the Emperor. The *Patrie* says he was suffering from "a complicated attack of lumbago and sick headache. He was compelled to keep his bed for two days."

The Sultan of Turkey a Relative of Napoleon III.

The *Turquie* of Constantinople, under the heading "The Sultan a relation of the Emperor Napoleon III.," has the following curious article:

"In what degree? We know nothing about it, but we remember having read in the 'Histoire de la Martinique,' by M. DANEY, the tale which we subjoin: 'In 1788, Mlle. DUBUC DE RIVERY, a creole of sixteen, having finished her education in France, took her passage on board a vessel belonging to one of the French Atlantic ports to go to Martinique. Having encountered contrary winds, the ship put in at Gibraltar to repair damages and renew her supply of water. Soon after setting sail again she was captured by pirates and carried to Algiers. Mlle. DE RIVERY was possessed of a beauty beyond description; she was one of those magnificent creole types of which the tropical latitudes are so prodigal, and whose distinction, full of royal grace and delicate langor, is sure to inspire love. The Bey of Algiers considered himself unworthy to reign over the heart of so perfect a creature, and she was reserved for the Sultan, SELIM III. was then on the throne. The Martinique creole knew how to captivate his heart; but, as on entering the harem she had not abdicated her qualities of mind, she soon acquired a great ascendancy over the Sultan, whom she inspired with his better resolutions. When Gen. SEBASTIANI came to Constantinople as Ambassador in 1802, the English fleet passed the Dardanelles and anchored in the Golden Horn. Consternation reigned everywhere. Mlle. DE RIVERY was then Sultana VALIDE; she infused her energy into SELIM; defensive works were undertaken under the influence of the French Ambassador, and the English fleet had to retire before the formidable batteries which were opposed to it. Mlle. DE RIVERY was cousin-german of Mlle. TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, who became the Empress JOSEPHINE, and whose daughter, HORTENSE, was the mother of NAPOLEON III., and as the actual Sultan descends from SALEM, the relationship exists. Beyond any doubt, the influence of the Sultana VALIDE developed the reforming spirit of her son MAHMOUD; and thus it is to a Frenchwoman that Turkey is indebted for her first steps in the way of progress."

An Unpleasant Office.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The days spent in Paris by the Emperor of Russia were far from being days of delight to the Prefect of Police. This unhappy functionary must have had a sad time of it. What was a pleasure and a pride to others must have been torture to him. He was to be seen during the entertainments graced by the presence of the Czar with sad and anxious countenance—trying to appear calm and unconcerned, but betraying by his nervousness, by his inability to remain long in the same spot, by the rapid changes of his countenance and the abrupt movements of his hands, the intensity of his emotion. A passing rush among a group of spectators either inside or out of doors, any unusual noise, the slamming of a door, the slightest obstacle in the progress of a *cortége* were sufficient to flush his countenance, and to quicken or arrest his movements. The emoluments, the station, and the privileges of a prefect of police are considerable, but were they ten times more they could hardly repay him for all he must have suffered during the stay of the Czar on French soil, and particularly since the affair of the Bois de Boulogne. I alluded in my letter of Friday to the rumor of suspicious looking persons being noticed about Fontainebleau on the day of the Emperor's visit to it. It is now affirmed that there was a foundation for the rumor; that two men were taken into custody, and that pistols were found upon them—whether for any evil purpose I cannot say. That they were arrested I am assured is certain. It was done quietly, and in a few minutes. Information of the fact was conveyed privately to the Emperor, some say before the party set out on the excursion, others on the arrival at the Palace of Fontainebleau. Their intention was to visit the forest; and the Grand Duke, who, it seems, is passionately fond of field sports, expressed his desire to see the Imperial hunting establishment. It was thought more prudent not to say anything about this new incident to any of the guests, but the difficulty was how to find a pretext for not entering the forest. The Empress, who knew what had occurred, undertook to manage the affair, and she succeeded admirably in this little bit of diplomacy. The object was not to gain time, but rather to employ it so as to make it impossible for the visitors to see all they wanted, and the hour for the departure of the Imperial train was fixed, and could not be changed. Time wore away as agreeable as possible in inspecting the palace, the park and the grounds, and when they had done so the moment arrived to separate. Regrets were expressed on both sides, but the visit to the forest was put off for some future occasion. It was only when the Czar and his sons reached the frontier that they were told by the persons who accompanied them thus far the real cause of their not having seen all that Fontainebleau contained. It is possible that all this anxiety arose from an excess of vigilance or zeal on the part of the authorities, but under the circumstance it was better to be on the safe side. It is said that two persons were arrested, and that one of them is a Pole. Whether they were set at liberty on being found to be harmless, or whether they are still in custody, I have not been able to discover. I may add that some incredulous persons pretend to believe that the whole was an invention of the Police to get the Czar and his sons away as soon as possible."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Signs of Reformation in the House of Peers.

From the London Times, June 18.

We are glad to notice one most encouraging feature in the condition of the House of Lords. That ancient assembly is still young. It evidently possesses all the sensitiveness and docility of a tender and well-disposed youth. Under the influence of a combination of indisposing circumstances, the Peers had allowed themselves to drift into a practical forgetfulness of their duties. To use the language of schools, "truancy and absenteeism" were ruining their character and their usefulness. Many of them never came to the House, and the few who came were very irregular in their attendance. At length the public, which claims a general right of inspection over all public institutions, and occasionally steps in, began to feel its patience exhausted, and gave expression to a friendly remonstrance. With well-disposed scholars a hint is always sufficient, and in the present instance it has been obeyed with the most charming alacrity. To be plain, we cannot but congratulate the Peers on the signs of juvenescence they exhibited yesterday. It was the first day of their meeting after the Whitsuntide recess, and the "reassembling of the Upper House" was a reality and not a name. There was a very considerable attendance. The scholars reappeared in their old places, and the deserted benches looked alive and cheerful once more.

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The best man, says the old moralist, is he who himself knows what he ought to do and does it. The second is he who will hear and follow the advice of others; but he who will do neither the one nor the other is useless. Judged by this test, the House of Lords has shown that it is not yet useless. They can hear advice, and we trust they will soon advance to the condition of independence, and will show that they know their duty not only by intending to do it, but by doing it. We do not care to analyze the feeling which must have prompted their recent abnegation of their functions; but there could at least be no greater mistake than to suppose that the House of Peers is devoid of influence. Its influence has not of late been apparent, because no attempt has been made to exercise it, but let it be fitly put forth, and its reality will soon be perceived. It is true the power of the Upper House must be cautiously used. But, unless their advantages be willfully thrown away, no body of men in the world can command so much attention and even deference from their countrymen. In the case of many of their members this attention might be claimed on the common ground of abilities and of eloquence. But the traditions and the inalienable position of the House of Peers in this country insure them a corporate respect which might be turned to the greatest advantage. As a strictly deliberative assembly, they might possibly even take the lead of the Lower House, and the more strictly representative the Lower House becomes, the greater will be this opportunity. That this position may be attained, nothing is necessary but a real and active attention to public affairs on the part of the Peers in general. That is surely a small price to pay for retaining and even augmenting so vast an influence. Let us hope that we have seen the last of the old spirit of indifference, and that the present moment may prove to be the commencement of a more vigorous career.

The Progress of Ritualism in the English Church.

From the London Times, June 13.

The reaction against Protestantism within our own church, and in these times, has caused, as we venture to believe, much needless alarm. Short-sighted observers watch narrowly the petty backwaters and eddies of religious opinion, but fail to mark the steady onward flow of the midcurrent. To restore mediæval habits of thought and practices of worship in the present state of English society is as wild an enterprise as any that fanaticism ever undertook. A gorgeous ceremonial, a grotesque display of sacerdotal millinery, impressive architecture, thrilling music and fragrant clouds of incense will always attract large congregations of æsthetic devotees and sightseers. The pretence of a supernatural right and the possession of a real power over the consciences of men will always prove seductive to young priests, and especially to those whose personal character does not qualify them to acquire a more legitimate influence over their flocks. The spell of genuine devotion and the example of a holy life will never fail to have a magical effect on youthful and feminine minds, which cannot make the effort necessary to distinguish between goodness and truth. A natural shrinking from the abyss of unbelief and the agony of scepticism will drive many into a craven renunciation of their intellectual responsibilities. Causes such as these are amply sufficient to account for the temporary success of what are called Romanizing tendencies. BUNYAN was too sanguine when he described the giant Pope as grown so crazy and stiff in his joints as to be incapable of much further mischief. In a nation of twenty million souls, Ritualism, and the darker superstition of which it is the shadow, will ever find thousands upon thousands of ready converts. This is no light evil, but it is far short of what many people seriously apprehend. Let any one who trembles at the progress of Romanism and Romish doctrines in this country look abroad into the Continent of Europe, estimate the nature and relative force of the rival principles now struggling for the mastery of the world in politics no less than in the world of speculation, and then ask himself what chance there is of authority triumphing over reason in our own age. The same lesson may be learnt by the observation of facts nearer home, the prevalent tone of literature, the debates on certain questions in Parliament, the latitude of opinion in unreserved conversation, the impatience of dogmatism among the ablest students at our Universities. It is only by narrowing unduly our ideal of Protestantism that we can be led to lose faith in its destinies.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Seventeenth Days' Session.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 29.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. FOLGER, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

Mr. RUMSEY moved that when the Convention adjourn it be to Wednesday next.

Mr. COOKE moved to amend by adjourning to Monday, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. C. L. ALLEN moved further to amend by adjourning to July 9 at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. RATHBUN suggested that the amendment be modified so as to adjourn to the 8th.

Mr. AXTELL raised the point of order that there was not a quorum present.

Mr. WEED hoped the point of order would not be insisted upon.

Mr. AXTELL said he would not do so.

Mr. HALE said it was evident there would not be a quorum here before the 8th or 9th of July. Those who had voted not to adjourn over to that time had left the city, and only a few members were present this morning. He hoped the motion to adjourn to the 8th or 9th would be adopted.

Mr. BICKFORD said there was not a quorum present, and all the Convention could do would be to adjourn from day to day until Wednesday.

Mr. WEED said it would be found upon looking over the list of yeas and nays that a large number of those who had voted against a long recess had left the city, and in all probability would not return until the 8th or 9th. Such being the case, he hoped the Convention would adjourn over to the time indicated.

Mr. ALVORD said it had been supposed by some that he had formerly made a motion to adjourn from next Wednesday to the following Monday, in order to save the *per diem* allowance. He would say that he had no such thought. Such an adjournment was for more than four days, and he was aware of that when he made the motion. The Comptroller would so hold, and members would not be paid for their time during the recess proposed by him and adopted by the Convention yesterday. As the Convention was evidently without a quorum, we would be compelled to adjourn over to the 8th or 9th.

After further debate Mr. HADLEY moved that the Convention now adjourn. Motion lost.

Debate again ensued, when Mr. SCHOONMAKER moved that the Convention do now adjourn.

Motion lost by a vote of yeas 15, nays 24.

The President announced that there was not a quorum present.

Mr. WEED raised the point of order that it had not been sufficiently ascertained that there was not a quorum present.

The President said the count of the Clerk had developed that fact. The Chair was to presume that all present had voted and had been counted.

Mr. LAPHAM understood that there were but two ways to ascertain whether or not a quorum was present. One was by a call of ayes and nays, and the other by a call of the roll of members for that purpose.

The President decided that it had already been ascertained that there was not a quorum present, and that the Convention could now only adjourn from day to day.

Mr. ALVORD gave notice that on Monday morning immediately after the reading of the journal, he should move a call of the Convention.

Mr. AXTELL moved to adjourn.

Mr. BROWN called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The motion to adjourn to Monday morning at 11 o'clock was carried by a vote of 32 to 16. Adjourned.

The Paris Universal Exhibition.

In the official list of awards to American exhibitors at the Paris Universal Exhibition, the following were incorrectly printed. They should be as follows:

SILVER MEDALS.

S. S. WHITE, of Philadelphia—Artificial Teeth, &c.

Tucker Manufacturing Company, of New-York—Bronzes.

CULBERTSON & Co., of Chicago—Salt Meats.

BRONZE MEDALS.

A. J. JOHNSON, of New-York—Family Atlas.

DEERE & Co., of Moline, Ill.—Steel Plows.

J. B. ROOT, of Boston—steam engine—should have read J. B. ROOT, of New-York.

HONORABLE MENTION.

PETER GLASS, of Boston—Mosaic Inlaid Centre Table.

LALANCE, GROSJEAN, & Co., of New-York—House Furnishing Hardware.

Pleasant Valley Wine Company, of New-York, and F. S. COZZENS, of New-York—Wines.

The Wreck of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 29.

The reports from the steamer *North American* up to the night of the 26th, say there is one hole stove on her starboard side, under the mizzen rigging.

The mails and specie were sent to Gaspe on the evening of the 26th. Two schooners have been loaded with part of her cargo, and sent to Quebec. The weather was fine. She commenced listing after she was lightened by throwing part of her cargo overboard. The cutter *Canadian* was with her.

Gen. Sheridan Not Removed—Collector Kellogg.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 29.

The statement which was telegraphed to the North that President JOHNSON is urging Gen. SHERIDAN's removal, is pronounced entirely false by Gen. STEEDMAN.

Collector KELLOGG's reply to the scandalous charges preferred against him by CUTLER and his friends, is entirely satisfactory to the authorities at Washington, and is approved by the whole commercial community of New-Orleans.

Registration at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, June 29.

The registration in four wards and part of the fifth in this city stands: whites, 995; colored, 1,014.

Murder of a Boy in New-Jersey.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Saturday, June 29.

This morning, about 5:30 o'clock, a little son of Mr. ANDREW BEARD, living about three miles south of this place, had his throat cut from ear to ear by a man named JACOB VANARSDALE. It appears that the boy, who was about 12 years of age, went to call VANARSDALE to breakfast, when the latter sprang from his bed and seized the child and committed the horrible deed. VANARSDALE was working at shoemaking in a small building close to Mr. BEARD's residence. Shortly after the boy was sent to call him he came to the house, ran up stairs, changed his clothes, and, in coming out of the house, knocked Mrs. BEARD down. He then ran to the Roycefield depot, on the South Branch Railroad. Some of Mr. BEARD's family ran to the shop and found the boy lying in a pool of blood, with a stab in the neck, made by a shoe-knife, which caused almost instant death. VANARSDALE was pursued to the depot, and upon the arrival of the train at this place he was taken into custody by the Sheriff to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. There is no cause assigned for the deed. VANARSDALE is a man of about fifty years, and is well known in this neighborhood, and has always conducted himself very well. The whole community have been aroused by this act of violence, and the greatest excitement exists. Many threats of Lynch law were made.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Arrival at Annapolis and Introduction to the Maryland Constitutional Convention—Speeches by Gov. Swann, the President, Secretary Seward, and Others.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Saturday, June 29.

The Presidential party arrived here this morning by steamer, accompanied by Gov. SWANN and staff, the Committee of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, and some of the most prominent citizens of Maryland. A band of music was on board, which played during the trip. On arriving at Annapolis, a salute was fired from a naval school ship, and also from a common on shore. The President and Secretary SEWARD were greeted with cheers as they entered their carriages.

The party were at once escorted to the chamber in the Capitol, where the Constitutional Convention was in session; it was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The President and Secretary SEWARD were placed in front of the chair of the presiding officer of the Convention, when Hon. ISAAC D. JONES, the Chairman of the Committee on Visitation, said that, agreeable to the wishes of the Convention, the Committee had met and accompanied the President and Secretary SEWARD and suite, in company with Gov. SWANN, and they were now present in the Convention.

This announcement was greeted with applause.

Gov. SWANN then said:

MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the unanimous wishes of this Convention, as expressed in your resolution of the 20th inst., I have the satisfaction of presenting to you, His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. [Applause.] I have also the pleasure of presenting to you Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, who accompanied him on his recent agreeable tour to the North. [Applause.] He has come, Mr. President, to accept the hospitalities so cordially extended to him by the State of Maryland. Standing by the side of this great advocate of the people's rights, I am sure I will not be accused of falsehood, when I claim for him the homage of a people whose ancestral associations comprise so large a part of the early history of the Government. [Applause.] Unawed by persecution, stripped of the powers, the essential powers which have been conferred by the Constitution on his high office; powers which he has conscientiously and honestly exercised for the benefit of the whole people [applause] in the interest of patriotism and not of party. [Renewed applause.] Almost within reach of accomplishing that great object of reconstruction to which his efforts have been directed, he stands here to-day, not the less honored because he has failed, from untoward interference, to accomplish the great object of his mission and duty. [Applause.] The effort, and I regret to say it is in the face of this Convention, and in the face of the country, the effort now making to transfer a whole section of our blessed country from the Anglo-Saxon to the African race, to establish the negro in the governmental control of a large section of our country, cannot be viewed without regret and alarm by the American people. The subordination of the civil to the military power has marked the purposes of tyranny and despotism in all ages of the world. Republics quite as powerful as ours have fallen beneath the heavy weight of irresponsible military power. Is this to be the fate of this great Republic? I can only say, Mr. President, if such is to be the result, the responsibility is not with ANDREW JOHNSON. The present condition of your country, your prostrate commerce, the foreshadowing of threats which have gone forth of confiscation, of red-handed agrarianism has not resulted from any power conferred on the President of the United States. Standing within these ancient walls, consecrated by so many of the proudest recollections of the past, we may indulge the privilege here, in the State of Maryland, at least while not forgetting our duties as statesmen and Christian men, of doing honor to ANDREW JOHNSON, for in this we only renew our pledges to the Constitution which came down to us from our fathers of the Revolution. To this distinguished man, this uncompromising advocate, and, I may say, the cause of popular government throughout the world, has devoted his life. Then allow me to present these distinguished gentlemen to the Convention. [Applause.]

Judge CARMICHAEL, the President of the Convention, then said:

Welcome, Mr. President, thrice welcome to the State of Maryland. [Applause.] This greeting throbs in the heart of every member of this Convention, and would have utterance from every lip if in the order of proceeding. The resolutions, which were communicated to you by the Governor, received the unanimous vote of this Convention; you are thus assured that in coming here you are in the midst of your friends, [applause,] friends of your policy, and your friends personally. In a well regulated government a respect is paid to those who have the administration of the law which does not attach to their private persons; it is the homage paid to the majesty of the law, and the people of Maryland will not be found wanting in all proper honor to the President of the United States. [Applause.] But this is not exactly the meaning on this occasion. It was intended to mean that and more. It was intended to convey to you and the country the approbation by the Convention and State of the measures adopted by your Administration for the restoration of the Union. [Applause.] The measure inaugurated by you for the purpose of binding up the wounds of the bleeding country, were received through the State of Maryland with universal acceptance. [Applause.] It was the policy of wise statesmanship promoting the work of patriotism and philanthropy. It is not becoming on this occasion, nor does time permit, to enter into the discussion of the merits of this question. History will record its facts, posterity will judge; but it is proper to say that it was welcome to the State of Maryland. It was oil on the troubled waters of this State. It bound together men who had held a lifelong difference of political opinion. It reunited broken ties of former associations, and made them firmer and faster friends. It made us one people, as you here find us, of one mind and one heart. [Applause.] Mr. President, I will not detain you, after the exhaustion you have already gone through, with any further remarks. It is sufficient that I again say to you that you receive here a cordial welcome. [Applause, often repeated.]

President JOHNSON then replied as follows:

SIR: In being presented here to-day, under these peculiar circumstances, and on the spot which, at an early period of our history, was consecrated to freedom, I confess to you that a reception so kind and cordial and so gratifying, incapacitates me from making suitable acknowledgment. But I cannot refrain from saying that my visit to this capitol affords me such pleasure, among other reasons, because events have recently transpired which were not the result of any preconceived arrangement or design, but which, it seems to me, were brought about by Providence itself. But a few days since, without any agency on my part, I was called to my native State to participate in a ceremony of great interest to me personally. After my return to Washington I was invited to visit the opposite extreme of the country. When I consider these two events connected with my visit here to-day, it looks to me as the result of a kind and overruling Providence. But the other day it would have been impossible for the Chief Magistrate to have proceeded as far South as I did, and we know, from the prejudices existing, it would have been unpleasant for my honored friend, Mr. SEWARD, to have gone so far in that direction. But when I look at the pleasant incidents connected with our visit to North Carolina, it seems to me, and I trust I am not mistaken in saying it, that an era of good will is about to be inaugurated. [Applause.] If I know myself, from the beginning of the late unhappy civil strife I had but a single object in view, and that was to preserve the harmony, peace and Union of these States. [Applause.] It would have been at any time the highest object of my ambition to tie up the bleeding arteries which caused the shedding of so much blood and the expenditure of so much money. Now, however, there is a new era, and I trust we shall have peace on earth and good will toward men. [Applause.] I trust the time has come when man is no longer to be set on man; and, in the name of God, to lift his hand against the throat of his fellow, and that the land that gave a brother birth will be spared from being again drenched with a brother's blood. To be invited to visit the Capital of the State of Maryland by a Convention which has a reputation for talent—to be welcomed by the Chairman of your committee, by the Governor of the State, and by your President, irrespective of party—is peculiarly gratifying to me. The history of Maryland, and especially of Annapolis, is more familiar to you than to me, and, therefore, it is not necessary for me to indulge in a narration of facts which will last as long as history itself. If my memory serves me, after we had passed through the revolutionary struggle for independence, and it was found that the articles of confederation were not of sufficient strength to secure the Government. The first proposal to remodel the Government under which we now live emanated from this place. [Applause.] And this is the Constitution I have been taught to believe sacred in principle, and for the preservation of which I have periled my all. I now rely on the principle upon which I have always relied, namely, first, be convinced that you are right and thoroughly understand the principle, and then you can rely on it that in pursuit of a correct principle you never can reach a wrong result. Satisfied that the principles of the Constitution would preserve the Union, I never hesitated or debated the question. But when we reflect on the patriotism of those who framed that sacred instrument, and when we know that WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, who in the language of his eulogist, was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was the President of the Convention which formed the Constitution which we are sworn to support, we cannot but feel for it additional veneration. You, gentlemen of the Convention now in session at Annapolis, are engaged in a work similar to that which occupied the attention of our forefathers, the task of amending the Constitution. Theirs was undertaken at a time when this nation was comparatively a handful of people, and our boundaries comprised within narrow limits; our resources were but a miniature of what they now are. That wise man asserted that the Government was instituted for the convenience of man, and to be accommodated to every emergency; this was to be secured by a Constitution founded on the great principles of religious and civil liberty, not to be overrun and borne down by a tyrannical majority; their mere will made law, liberty is gone and despotism takes its place. [Applause.] Amendments to the Constitution are to be made in the mode designated in the instrument itself. WASHINGTON, having assisted in making the Constitution, says in his Farewell Address, that the people should submit to the Constitution as it is, and, if there is any objection to it, amendments should be made in the mode which the instrument itself provides. Now, if this safeguard is not respected, where is free government? None of it is left in politics or in religion. When my facts give out and reason fails, my conviction is strong that truth is mighty and will ultimately triumph. [Applause.] Though I may go down and perish, my proud consolation at the last moment will be that I have done my duty, and this, for me, will be a sufficient reward. In support of the Constitution there are other things to which I must allude. WASHINGTON helped to make the Constitution, and handed it down to us as it is. I am proud, I am gratified that I have it in my power to-day to stand beneath the roof where that great man spoke the Government into existence and laid down the basis of government. Here on this consecrated ground, by resigning his commission, he set the great example of love of freedom and constitutional government, and belief in man's capability of self-government, by lifting the crown from his head and laying it at the feet of the people. [Applause.] This is the spot where the great act was performed. It was here that GEORGE WASHINGTON tendered his resignation as Commander-in-Chief in the Colonies as they then existed and passed from the soldier to the citizen. He taught an admiring world that to be truly great a man must be truly good. [Applause.] This spot claims that honor. Would to God that we had an example of such wisdom and virtue in modern times. It was left for him to set the example. He performed the great act that stands out alone and lifts itself above any other act of any man who ever lived. Hence I am proud to stand here to-day and refer to subjects so familiar to you all. For the kind, for the sympathetic, and I may add, for the sincere and cordial respect manifested here to-day, you have my thanks—the thanks of a heart which will never cease to be grateful as long as the life current animates it. The remembrance of this kindness will ever be green in my memory. [Applause.] I repeat, I do hope and believe an era of good feeling has commenced. Let us all endeavor to feel better and kinder toward one another. [Applause.] I am satisfied if the North and the South were brought into closer intimacy, there would be a better feeling, for the friction would round the sharp corners, and remove the asperity which now exists. Let us try to be one people, and go on and fulfill our noble destiny; and I trust, after the difficulties through which we have just passed, a beneficent Providence will insure for us a more permanent existence of our free Government. I am not willing to admit that this nation has completed its mission. We are extending our possessions and power, and though some may be opposed to the extension of our jurisdiction, yet in my honest conviction, the great principle of government, instead of being too weak, as some contend, to cover a greater area, would, if properly carried out, be strong enough to embrace within its sphere and influence the whole civilized world. [Great applause.] We have tried too much to make the public mind assume the direction of invention. There is a difference between invention and discovery. We have been making too much law. If we cease to invent and direct the mind to discovery, and ascertain what law is, and conform our action to it, the world, I am sure, would move in more harmonious motion. The North and the South can work in harmony with the Federal Government. The parts are essential to the whole, and the whole is essential to the several parts. Without law the machinery will not work smoothly, and accomplish the great ends which it was assigned to attain. Pardon me, friends, for trespassing this long on your patience, and permit me to conclude by repeating that you and the Governor of the State, the Convention, the Committee, and all that you represent, have my sincere thanks and gratitude for the welcome which has been extended to me on the occasion of my visit to the capital of Maryland.

The President was greeted with applause as he resumed his seat.

Mr. DOBBIN, a member of the Convention, in order that the President might proceed to the Senate Chamber, where the people might pay their respects to him, moved that the Convention do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

There were repeated calls for Secretary SEWARD, when that gentleman was conducted to the President's chair and spoke as follows:

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND: After the very impressive and touching speech which has been made to you by the President of the United States, it seems to me a sacrilege to open my lips. He has thoughtfully called us back to two cardinal periods in the history of our country—one when the illustrious leader of the armies of the United States delivered up his sword to Congress, and accepted with complete and uncomplaining satisfaction the results of the war of Independence. The other great event was when there went forth from these venerable legislative chambers the summons that called together that marvelous body of statesmen which framed a Constitution for thirteen States, which Constitution, and a merciful Providence overlooking, they accepted and appointed to become ultimately the Constitution of the whole American Continent, a model for the world. [Applause.] This, then, is no time and place for me to speak. Since, however, your persevering kindness calls forth some utterance from me, that utterance ought not to be upon topics already discussed here, but some topic, while it shall be a germ of political shall nevertheless seem to be new and original. I subdue my reluctance, therefore, and come out before you in an entirely new character. We do not see ourselves as others see us. Many in Maryland, especially many in this Chamber, and many more throughout this country, North and South, will be surprised when I say that my one cheering recollection is that I have always heretofore wherever I might be, spoken as an American citizen and never as a sectional statesman; that I have always spoken to the whole American people and for the whole American Union and never to a section of the American people. Although a citizen of New-York I have not loved her better than Maryland, Georgia or Mississippi. You do not acknowledge this truth now. I feel sure that you will acknowledge it hereafter. I shall at least hope that during the six years I have been connected with the Executive Department of the Federal Government, I have acted in this broad national character, and now I am to assume a sectional character for the first and also for the last time. All of you here, all the people I have seen in Virginia and North Carolina, and all the people I might have seen in Louisiana, Georgia and Texas, if we had extended our journey so far, are people who were born and educated, and have their fields of duty and action on the eastern slope of the Alleghany Mountains and on the western coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The same thing is true of all the people I have seen in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and would be true of all I have seen in Rhode Island, Vermont and New-Hampshire. We of the North and of the South, as thus distinguished in our political debates, are only one section of the Union, and that is the Atlantic section. It is to this Atlantic section that I belong. To it and for it—its security, its best interests, even for its political existence, I now speak as a sectional Atlantic man. Looking at facts in that light, what have we seen? and what do we see now? This Atlantic section divided, distracted, embittered and exhausted by political controversies about tariffs and free trade, about freedom and Slavery, about Catholic and Protestant religions, until we have come to wage against each other—the South and the North—a war for mutual destruction. In all this contention we have been a South Atlantic against a North Atlantic section, and a North against a South Atlantic section. We had no West, for the Alleghanies hemmed in both fractions; we had no East, for the Atlantic on that side shut us both out from the whole world; we have consumed our energies, have almost exhausted our very vitality in disputes between the free States of the North and the slave States of the South; the manufacturing, fishing and shipping interests of the North, and the cotton, tobacco and sugar interests of the South, each contending for control over the other, and for control in the Federal Union. Now when we wake from this destructive contest what do we find? The empire over both has gone from both far across the Alleghany mountains, and traversing the Mississippi, is being established on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. We of the North Atlantic, and you of the South Atlantic sections, have referred our mutual dispute to the Great West as an umpire, and it has sternly decided, as it might be expected to decide, that it cares for neither of us, and that it seeks and appropriates to itself all the material social and political advantages that we have conceded to it by our insane controversies. Look at the matter of domestic migration and foreign immigration. Our young men in the North and in the South, wearied of our disputes become builders of States in the far West. We wrangle and contend with German, Swede and Norwegian upon practices of drinking lager-beer and holding Turner festivals and Fenian meetings in Jones' Wood, and we form Know-Nothing coalitions against them to embarrass them, while we want them in our wheat fields and our manufactories in the North, and our tobacco and cotton fields in the South. They escape as fast as they can from these obstacles which we throw in their way to the West, and thence for the settling there, and becoming citizens, they are henceforth known as electors, and founders of American States. There, neither they, nor the native citizens to whom they assimilate, care politically for the rights of negroes or the rights of white men, for the rights of Catholics or the rights of Protestants in the Atlantic States where they belong to the great West which harmonizes all distinctions, and commands us to accept all men, exotic or native, white or black, freedmen or born free, Catholics and Protestants, Fenians or Orangemen, equal before the law and equal citizens of the United States. I know not what I can say more as an Atlantic sectional man to Atlantic sectional men to invite them to conciliation and reconciliation between the Atlantic North and the Atlantic South. Even this day, while New-England is considering whether it will pay respect to the President of the United States, and be reconciled to the Cotton States, the gold and silver mines of California and the fisheries of Russian America are pouring their wealth into the National Treasury and establishing their connections with the coast and the islands of China, Japan and the Indies. You may talk to me of Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and New-York, and their railroads for the trade of the Atlantic; let me tell you that the Pacific coast is already beginning to revolutionize the world. [Applause.] I go henceforth, as I have always gone heretofore, not with my section, but with the American nation. [Cheers.] Henceforth, if you will insist upon continuing the insane divisions of the East, I shall be found among the politicians and the statesmen of the West. One word more. You have justly celebrated the Constitution of the United States. Its peculiar and beneficent feature is that consideration of individual rights and liberties. It takes care that no law shall be passed by Congress without the consent of the President of the United States, if his veto is sustained by more than one-third of the people of the United States. That one-third is the minority of the American people. That minority is henceforth and forever to be the Atlantic section of the United States made up of the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States of the United States. That protection for the present is ceased and is altogether lost because ten of the South Atlantic States of the Union are no longer represented in Congress, I pray the members of this Convention now assembled to take notice of this abnormal and anomalous condition, and to be assured that it is more important that the Atlantic States, North and South, should adjust and forever extinguish their differences than it is that they should adjust their Constitution of self-government upon the best models that PLATO conceived or HOCKE ever devised. [Cheers.] Gentlemen: It is hard to speak on political occasions like this without becoming didactic or seeming to be dogmatic. I pray your pardon if in this respect I have offended you, you would not let me be silent. [Loud cheers.]

The President and Secretary SEWARD were then escorted to the Senate Chamber, where WASHINGTON resigned his military commission, when Dr. CLAUDE, Mayor of the city, received and welcomed him on behalf of the civic authorities.

The Mayor read a resolution, adopted by the City Council, and delivered a brief address, in which he said the President had always been a friend of civil and religious liberty, of equal and just rights in the North and South, and the protection of the barriers thrown around the Constitution. The country had just passed through a fearful struggle, which imperiled the integrity of the Union. The danger they had escaped was the division of flying of the States asunder. Another peril equally great now threatened the country. That was a condensation of power. He trusted the country would be relieved from this new peril, and escape from its difficulties as successfully as we had emerged from the late civil conflict.

The President in response, after thanking the Mayor for the warmth of the expression of kindly feeling and welcome, alluded to the remarks made about a new peril to the country, and said that a concentration of power was a danger as much to be feared as that of the attempt to overthrow the Government. To use an appropriate figure, the harmony which should exist among the States and the Federal Government was like that between the sun and the planets; the sun was the great central power, imparting heat and life, as it were, to the bodies that revolve around it. So the Union was the heat and vital power of the States; without it there would be no harmony, no system. On the other hand, should the powers of the Federal States be absorbed by the central system, their distinctive characteristics would be destroyed and their light obscured.

The large number of persons present were then introduced to the distinguished visitors. They next visited Vice-Admiral PORTER, and were conducted by him through the Naval Academy. At a subsequent period the guests partook of dinner with Gov. SWANN, who made liberal provision for their entertainment.

Secretary SEWARD, Mr. MCEWEN, his Secretary, Mr. DONALDSON, of the State Department, and Judge OLIN, who had accompanied the President from Boston to Annapolis, left the party and took passage in a war steamer provided by Admiral PORTER for Washington. The remainder of the party returning to Washington this evening by special train.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

More Indian Depredations—Government Indemnifying the Sioux and Cheyennes for the Burning of their Villages.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT SEDGWICK, Tuesday, June 24, 1867.

All seems quiet along the Platte, though reports which we deem utterly groundless come thick and fast. Between Laramie and Sanders the Indians still continue their destructive raids. We all deplore greatly the inability of the cavalry and soldiers to pursue them. MIX's and GRIER's cavalry have been constantly on the alert, scouting the country in all directions, and on returning they report the country free from Indians. It is not so, for ever the Indians dog them with their natural perseverance, but keep hidden from view. On the cavalry's return from the country, the Indians pursue the trains, and attack the emigrants with perfect impunity.

The Government train of supplies from Bozeman for Fort C. F. Smith has been fired upon a number of times, without doing material injury to it. If the expedition reaches Fort Smith in safety it will be equivalent to a miracle.

Gen. HOWIE has orders to raise two hundred volunteers, to arm, mount and equip them, and send them to the field without delay. These forces are to be mustered in for two months only, and will be paid without fail before or by the time their term of service shall expire.

The Indians have destroyed the telegraph line and burned the station at three crossings of the Sweetwater, on the Fort Laramie route, and still hold possession of the line.

Some two weeks since the Indians attacked Rock Creek Station, on Boise City, Idaho line, and captured 20 head of stage stock. Division-Agent COPE, with four men, have just returned from pursuit of Indians, 175 miles in the Goose Creek Mountains. They came upon them in their camp, killed six and captured several more; also recovered 15 head of stock.

CUSTER, according to couriers, is nearing the Republican rapidly. It is expected that the Indians will divide and pass around his flanks to the rear, and strike the Platte Valley route.

It is reported here that the United States Government intends to indemnify the Indians to the full extent of the loss entailed upon them by the burning of their villages, to the tune of $100,000, provided the Sioux and Cheyennes see the error of their ways and quit all raids.

Registration in Georgia—A Demand to Have Pardoned Rebels Registered Denied.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, June 29.

Mayor ANDERSON, Hon. JULIAN HARTRIDGE, Gen. H. R. JACKSON, Judge LAW and other prominent citizens, made a formal demand on the Board of Registration to register to-day all who presented full pardon from the President. The Board, after consultation, decided that under Gen. POPE's instructions, they would be compelled to refuse the request until further instructions were received from headquarters.

Fifty-three whites and 211 blacks were registered to-day; total, 980.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 29.

The number of persons registered in this city for the week ending to-day, is 2,414. Colored, 1,416; whites, 938.

The Verrill Murder—Trial at Lewiston, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, June 29.

The evidence was concluded in the Verrill murder case this afternoon, and CALVIN RECORD, Esq., commenced closing the argument for the prisoner.

Cholera in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, June 29.

Several cases of sporadic cholera have been reported. Two or three of them have proved fatal. The authorities are taking prompt measures to prevent the disease from becoming epidemic.

Trial of Rioters in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 29.

The trial of the 9th of May rioters commenced before Judge MERIDITH on Monday.

The colored majority registered to-day was 87.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

UNION IN DEATH.

FROM "MEDIÆVAL MYTHS."

In an ancient shaft of Falun
Year by year a body lay,
God-preserved, as though a treasure,
Kept unto the waking day.

Not the turmoil, nor the passions,
Of the busy world o'erhead,
Sounds of war, or peace rejoicings,
Could disturb the placid dead.

Once a youthful miner, whistling,
Hewed the chamber, now his tomb:
Crash! the rocky fragments tumbled,
Closed him in abysmal gloom.

Sixty years passed by, ere miners
Toiling, hundred fathoms deep,
Broke upon the shaft where rested
That poor miner in his sleep.

As the gold-grains lie untarnished
In the dingy soil and sand,
Till they gleam and flicker, stainless,
In the digger's sifting hand;—

As the gem in virgin brilliance
Rests, till ushered into day;—
So uninjured, uncorrupted,
Fresh and fair the body lay.

And the miners bore it upward,
Laid it in the yellow sun;
Up, from out the neighboring houses,
Fast the curious peasants run.

"Who is he?" with eyes they question;
"Who is he?" they ask aloud;
Hush! a wizened hag comes hobbling,
Panting, through the wondering crowd.

O! the cry—half joy, half sorrow—
As she flings her at his side:
"John, the sweetheart of my girlhood,
Here am I, am I, thy bride.

Time on thee has left no traces,
Death from wear has shielded thee;
I am aged, worn and wasted,
O! what life has done to me!"

Then his smooth, unfurrowed forehead
Kissed that ancient withered crone;
And the death which had divided
Now united them in one.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

From the St. James Magazine for June.

For the next three years after CÆSAR's murder, CLEOPATRA devoted herself to the cares of good government at home. The struggle between ANTONY and the assassins of CÆSAR, and the march of affairs till the division of the Roman Empire between ANTONY and OCTAVIUS, left her free from Roman interference in Egypt. But the next year brought with it the close of this freedom. A messenger from MARK ANTONY, then in Cilicia, arrived, ordering her to appear before him, and answer for her lukewarmness in assisting the avengers of CÆSAR. A most insolent message, indeed, from a republican general to an independent queen, but one not to be slighted. All Asia was at his beck. The messenger, DELLIUS, told her she had nothing to fear. She needed no such assurance. The armor with which she had bent CÆSAR to her will, was it not still hers? Instead of all shields, instead of all spears, had not nature given it to her? She that has beauty conquers fire and sword; and at twenty-eight, with her charms matured, should a woman's beauty fail her, when, with the unripeness of sixteen, she had won a CÆSAR? ANTONY, besides, as report spoke of him, was worthy of conquest. It spoke of him as the most susceptible of men—as one so responding to all human emotions that his soldiers of every grade were ready to die for him. He was extravagant and luxurious, but equal to the greatest hardships, and ready to share them with his poorest comrades. She had probably noticed but little of him among the crowds who surrounded her in CÆSAR's days; but now, when his fortunes and position made a knowledge of him a necessity, there were materials enough at hand to lead to a judgment in his favor.

The result of the meeting is well known to all lovers of romance. CLEOPATRA's triumph was complete. The dexterity which had worn out the eloquence of CICERO, and baffled the united wisdom of Roman Senators—the military skill which gave confidence to the bravest army in the world,—were laid at her feet. ANTONY became her slave. All her efforts were now directed to retaining ANTONY near her till her influence over him was confirmed. She induced him to accompany her to Alexandria, where they spent the Winter together (B. C. 39) in luxury and amusement. Every day fastened the Queen's toils more completely around him. He forgot everything for CLEOPATRA. But the Spring brought news that roused him as from a drunken sleep. FULVIA, his wedded wife, was stirring heaven and earth to detach him from her rival. ANTONY was FULVIA's third husband. She had been notoriously unfaithful to CLODIUS, her first, and to CURIO, her second. ANTONY had fixed her roving passions on himself as intensely as his own were now fixed on CLEOPATRA. Blind to everything but the recovery of her husband, and trusting that a new civil war would bring him back, FULVIA had induced LUCIUS ANTONY, MARK's brother, and others, to join her in a conspiracy against OCTAVIUS. The conspiracy was crushed, with fearful suffering to the partisans of ANTONY. He heard of it, and shook himself once more for the fray. Breaking from his charmer, he started for Italy. On the way he learnt how FULVIA had brought about the disaster to his cause—doubtless, too, he knew why. She was then at Sycion, on her way to meet him. He sent her letters from Athens, full of reproach. Worn out by fatigue, despair and jealousy, death came to her relief. To hers, but not to CLEOPATRA's; for the messenger that brought the joyful news of FULVIA's death to Alexandria was quickly followed by another, with tidings that ANTONY had gone on to Italy—had patched up a peace with OCTAVIUS, and as a cement to the peace, had married OCTAVIA, the sister of OCTAVIUS. The blow fell heavily upon the Egyptian Queen, for with whatever feelings she had first sought ANTONY's presence, she had by this time learned to love him dearly. If she had laid a trap for him, she had fallen into it herself. If she had sought him as an enemy, to be soothed and wiled, and had taxed her intellect to lead him to her purposes, her heart now sought its only satisfaction in being near him. Historians have not unfrequently presented ANTONY as a gay, reckless and bitterly revengeful fool; but the facts of history tell another tale. The man whom CÆSAR most trusted as his agent, the man who could gather round him such a host of friends as CICERO accused ANTONY of having; the man who could fix the roving affections of such a woman as FULVIA; the man for whom two such different women as CLEOPATRA and OCTAVIA could be brought to strive, was evidently anything but a fool. And herein lies the true interest of CLEOPATRA's story, that it was no meretricious purpose which swayed her later relations with ANTONY, but a passion, deep, and strong, and true. So far she had "contended gallantly for the throne of her ancestors with the weapons which nature had given her," these weapons had, at last, recoiled upon herself. To love ANTONY was to expose herself to misery, when his policy led him to form other connections, as now in his marriage with OCTAVIA; to love him was to endanger Egypt, and risk the success of the one purpose of her former life, in case of his defeat by OCTAVIUS. And yet she did love him. From this, too, the perplexities as well as the charm of her story spring. The singleness of purpose which marked her heretofore disappears. Her determination to preserve Egypt is modified by an equally strong determination to cling to ANTONY. To this double motive we must have regard in judging of her future actions.

Meanwhile OCTAVIA, as earnestly as FULVIA before her, and more wisely, sought to detach her husband from the sorceress of the Nile. His cause at Rome was suffering. Men began to speak of him with mingled hate and pity—hate, that he should make the foreigner powerful—pity, for the unpatriotic madness which could prefer a dark Egyptian to the gentle Roman lady. The country and the love of OCTAVIA both called upon her; nothing tended more to disturb the peace of Rome than ANTONY's connection with CLEOPATRA—only she, if any one, could prevent an outbreak between her brother and her husband. She equipped a splendid corps of two thousand men-at-arms as a body-guard for ANTONY, raised also a large sum of money, and went with them to Athens, hoping to meet him on his way eastward, perhaps to recall him to his duty by this proof of her love and care. Now, if ever, charmer, charm! If OCTAVIA meet him and recall him to a sense of his true interest, you are undone! The Canopic Circe won the day. ANTONY accepted the gifts and spurned the giver, sending word to her not to advance beyond Athens, but to return at once to Rome. With calm and dignified submission OCTAVIA obeyed, returning to Rome amid universal pity for herself, and execration of the Egyptian.

But while the queen triumphed, the woman was in misery. She could command others, but was herself

"Commanded
By such poor passions as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest chares."

She could defy the Roman State, but one Roman woman was more dreaded by her than all Rome: OCTAVIA was ANTONY's wife, and might yet resume her influence. In the midst of all display, that worm knawed at her heart. She feared a return of Roman feeling in her lover. Hence she plied all her ingenuity to invent amusements and excitements for him; all her archness and wit to help him to forget. She sang and played as perhaps only she could sing and play in those days; she led him to the Museum, and made him preside at philosophical conversaziones. She acted in Court masques; even strolled the streets with him in disguise, and bandied rough jokes with the passers by. Doubtless, she sought, when it was safe, to lead him to higher amusements, and to interest him in the arts, literature and wondrous antiquities of her dominions. Her task was no easy one, for ANTONY's fits of gloom and despondency were far from unfrequent. He could not shut out all thought of Rome, or of old friends judging now so hardly of him, as he knew well. Nor was he without a conscience; and grim sights, such as that of CICERO's bleeding head and mangled hands, may often have risen before him in periods of reaction from debauch. Hateful to himself at times, he fancied that every one was leagued against him, and intriguing with OCTAVIUS. Even she was his enemy at these times, and had to bear his rude, unmanly taunts. In his disordered imagination, she was going to poison him, and seek favor with OCTAVIUS. He would taste no food in her palace unless she first tasted it. It was difficult to laugh away these whims—to reason them away, impossible. PLINY tells us that at one time, to prove the absurdity of his suspicions, she steeped the garland he was to wear at dinner in poison. Her own garland was fresh. At the table she dipped hers in the wine to flavor it. ANTONY did the same with his. As he raised the poisoned cup to his lips, she stopped him, and gave the wine he was about to sip to a condemned criminal. The man died on drinking it. The story is possibly false, yet it is emblematic. It suggests, at least, that CLEOPATRA, in the very moment of success, found it as difficult to retain her lover as to maintain the independence of her country.

All this time OCTAVIUS was making way at Rome to be the acknowledged head of the State. An astute youth—he was quite willing that his rival should sink himself lower and lower in public estimation, regardless of any suffering it might cause his sister OCTAVIA. Doubtless, too, he made the most of her troubles, parading the meek sufferer, and leading the public mind to contrast the gentle woman ANTONY had deserted with the terrible Amazon by whom he abode. The hollow friendship of the two Roman leaders soon came to an open rupture. Mutual recriminations began to pass between Rome and Alexandria. At last ANTONY girt himself for the strife. Not too soon, for his allies were deserting one by one, bribed by OCTAVIUS. His very retainers in Alexandria were secretly going over. The Romans would fain have avoided a war; and a tax which OCTAVIUS imposed made ANTONY for a time even the favorite at Rome. With his own army of Roman soldiers, a splendid equipment of Asiatic allies, and a large fleet, furnished by CLEOPATRA, he reached Ephesus, accompanied by the Queen. Fearing some compromise between the two Generals, and a return of her lover to OCTAVIA, CLEOPATRA would not leave him.

They spent the Winter (B. C.) in the Island of Samos, with flute and tabor, and Bacchic festivals—"little Samos piping and dancing while almost the whole world beside was venting its anguish in groans and tears." The Egyptian Circe was triumphant, while OCTAVIA wept the strife between her husband and her brother. As they tarried at Samos, OCTAVIUS found an unexpected means of reviving his own popularity, and the Roman readiness for war. The treachery of deserters betrayed to him the place where ANTONY's will was deposited. He tore it from the sacred keeping of the Vestal Virgins, and broke the seals which divine and human law alike made inviolable. At first, even the Romans were disgusted by such a base and impious act. But when the contents of the will became known, indignation against ANTONY swallowed up every other feeling. In it CÆSARION was acknowledged as CÆSAR's legitimate son; the eastern part of the empire was, after ANTONY's death, to be divided between CLEOPATRA and her children; and it was directed that ANTONY's own body should be buried in Alexandria, in the mausoleum of CLEOPATRA.

This was not to be borne. War was instantly and solemnly declared; not, however, with ANTONY, but with Egypt. ANTONY was not as yet declared a traitor, but left to declare himself one, should he draw sword for CLEOPATRA. He retorted by a declaration of war on his own part, and by a bill of divorce for OCTAVIA. As for CLEOPATRA, the rapid march of events had more than fulfilled her wildest dreams. The opening of ANTONY's will had revealed to herself, as well as to Romans, the extent of her success. Egypt and the East were secured to her and to her children; a kingdom as wide as ALEXANDER's—wider than that of any Ptolemy—was now her own. Perhaps more prized than even that was the divorce of OCTAVIA and the open declaration of war. She had henceforth no need to fear a compromise; ANTONY was all her own for life, and even in the grave. If the Queen's ambition might well be gratified, the woman's love could ask no more.

But in the very triumph lay imbedded the seeds which could not but grow into ruin. ANTONY's ranks became daily thinner by desertion; his own mind began to be unnerved. But he had gone too far to recede; he would trust, however, more to his allies than to his Roman legions. In his countless squadrons of Orientals, led by native chiefs—in his ships, and those of CLEOPATRA, manned by Africans and Asiatics chiefly, he saw that his main hope of victory lay. When, therefore, the fleets and armies of the contending Generals were brought face to face, on the waves and along the shores of the Ambracian Gulf, ANTONY determined to risk the battle by sea, rather than by land. He knew indeed, that his Romans could fight best by land if they fought willingly; but he knew that in the coming fight they were to be led against their country.

But every hour brought him proof of the unwillingness of his legionaries as a whole to fight against their country; for every hour brought him tidings of desertion by one or another of his oldest friends. To fight by sea, then, was but a natural resolution. The Roman historians have all attributed this resolution to the fatal influence of CLEOPATRA. She it was who urged it upon him, say they, for she intended flight and desertion of him, and her treachery could most easily be carried out at sea. They were unwilling to impute an intention of flight before a battle to any Roman General, even to one in arms against his and their country. That easiness of flight, as well as dispair of success by land, was a motive for fighting by sea in the mind of ANTONY—but CLEOPATRA's desire to flee from him is one of the manny myths in Roman history. Should defeat occur in the approaching battle of Actium, in flight with him, not from him, lay her only hope of saving Egypt. Thus, unitedly, and with a definite common purpose, the two decided to meet OCTAVIUS on the waters off Actium. With such a purpose formed, ANTONY staved off, as he best could, all remonstrance. "Why should we put the sails on board?" said one of the pilots to him. "The oars alone are needed in action." "Put them on board," said ANTONY; "they will be useful in chasing the enemy."

Five days off the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, the fleet watched each other. Five days the winds prevented their meeting. Five days from the heights on either side of the strait the land armies waited, and signaled their respective ships. On the sixth, the numerous but small vessels of OCTAVIUS were able to approach the huge hulks of ANTONY. From the shore the legions watched every movement with interest unspeakable, and longed to join in the fray. Massive stones were hurled from the ANTONY's vessels down upon the boats of OCTAVIUS—immense grappling-irons were thrust out, and skillfully evaded—clouds of arrows flew, and death had a glorious feast. Heavily rolled ANTONY's monsters, keeping to one spot—lightly flew the skiffs of OCTAVIUS round and round them. Hours passed, and victory declared for neither side. Suddenly the wind changed to the northeast, the very wind for Egypt. CLEOPATRA saw in the change an omen favorable for the projected flight. Uproar from her gilded deck the purple sail—her galley threaded quickly the maze of battling boats, making off Egyptwards. ANTONY, sick of shedding his country's blood, jumped into a five-oared galley, and followed. Then arose a cry of rage and shame from all who saw—a cry that must have wrung forever after in the ears of ANTONY.

When ANTONY, after some skirmishing with pursuing galleys, made up with that of CLEOPATRA, he went on board. But he could not bear to look her in the face. In spite of all reasonings, in spite of all that had been previously arranged, with that cry yet ringing in his ears, he felt himself a disgraced man; and going forward to the prow, he sat down there, burying his face in his hands. He would speak to no one—listen to no one. The Queen and her women tried to recall him to his old manliness—with patience and gentleness she urged that all was not yet lost. Egypt might yet be held—or, along the shores of the Indian Ocean, safety and new power be found. They could carry her yet immense treasures with them thither. They landed at Tænarus, near Parætonium. In vain she urged him to come forward with her to Alexandria. The broken-hearted Roman—Roman no longer—had sunk into a state which made him false to his own schemes, and false to her whose energy, united with his skill, might yet have redeemed all, and given a different turn to the history of discovery and conquest in the East. She left him brooding and meditating suicide, on the border of the Lybian desert, in a retreat which he called his Timonium. He gave up all for lost, divided his remaining valuables with those who had followed him, and urged them to go and seek service with his fortunate rival. A change coming over his mood, he sailed after CLEOPATRA. The active Queen, in order to gain time, and concert her measures undisturbed, had sailed into Alexandria with all the paraphernalia of victory, streamers flaunting and prows crowned with laurel. She called the chief citizens into her presence, arrested those whose disaffection she had most reason to fear, and ordered some to instant death. She sent off ambassadors to all the late allies of ANTONY, who were likely yet to adhere to him, made large promises to them, and then set about measures for the temporary defence of Egypt, and for the hauling of her ships across the Isthmus. The foe, she knew, would soon be near. ANTONY arrived in Alexandria as she was in the midst of her preparations. A gleam of his old spirit seems to have come back upon him. He would not listen to the plan of abandoning Egypt. Why should they flee into unknown seas? There were here in Egypt, under her sway, three hundred thousand men able to bear arms. CLEOPATRA hopefully, yet hesitatingly, gave up her dreams of an Arabian or Indian sovereignty; her lover's instances were backed by the news that the first detachment of ships across the isthmus had been burnt by the Arabs of Petra.

To avoid the evil effects of Egyptian prejudice against sole female rule, she proclaimed her sons joint Kings with herself; and in every other way, since the enemy was to be met in Egypt, she endeavored to prepare for him. But again the desponding fit seized ANTONY; again she was left to herself. She sent ambassadors, in her own name and that of ANTONY, to learn the intentions of OCTAVIUS. OCTAVIUS returned no answer. Deserted on all hands, even by him on whom she had most relied, she began to lose hope at last. OCTAVIUS, fearing that her despair might cheat him of his triumph over the living Queen, sent THYRSUS, his freedman, with a message that he hoped soon to be at her feet as an admirer. Even if the message had not been accompanied by a request that she would make away with ANTONY, or deliver him up, its hypocrisy was patent enough. In misery she sought once more to rouse ANTONY. She tried the old mode of revelry and excitement. Once more, surrounded by danger, the wassail-bowl went round. But the mirth was hollow, the orgies were forced. In former times, with boon companions, ANTONY and CLEOPATRA had formed a society for the cultivation of invention in luxury, called the "Club of the Inimitable Life;" now they formed another, with the name of the "Companions in Death." Like that old group in the gardens near Florence, they were bound to amuse each other. As day after day elapsed, and all hope of ANTONY's return to his former self passed away, the amusements became more ghastly. Seeing that the end was near, CLEOPATRA began to inquire how one could most easily die. Experiments on convicts with different kinds of poison, on themselves with the same in small quantities, and on animals with different weapons, became then the chief source of amusement and instruction for the Brotherhood of Death. The problem how to die with least pain is said to have been solved among the learned members by the judgment that an asp-bite soonest brings forgetfulness upon the senses, and so painless death.

At last the conqueror approached Egypt. Pelusium, its main stronghold on the east side, was surrendered without a blow. ANTONY was drowning care in wine when it fell. He roused himself, as is the wont of the besotted, to assail all around him with reproach. CLEOPATRA, he was sure, had betrayed the place and him. The suspicions of his drink-bred delirium have passed into history as facts. In a rush of blind fury, with only a few retainers, he made for the gates of Alexandria, before which OCTAVIUS was encamped. The unexpected assault drove back for a time the Roman cavalry. The interval of energy, perhaps the short abstinence from wine which it involved, seemed for a moment to bring back the old ANTONY.

The sequel is soon told. The city fell, ANTONY committed suicide, and CLEOPATRA was made prisoner. She, too, determined to die. In order to gain her purpose she plunged into the depths of dissimulation. Her one chance of obtaining the privilege of death was to make OCTAVIUS believe she wished to live. DION CASSIUS tells us that when he visited her, she again tried her old arts of female enchantment on her former lover's grand-nephew, receiving him in *negligé* mourning habit, picture and letters of the great JULIUS lying near her. PLUTARCH, more simply and probably, says that she gave up to him, on his visit, that which he most eagerly desired, an inventory of all her treasures. But, like a perfect actress, she got up a scene which could not but lead him to think that he had her all safe for Rome. SELEUCUS, one of her treasurers, was present as she gave the inventory. Whether by previous compact, or of his own mean nature, he accused her of keeping back some articles of jewelry. She flew at him like a tigress, pulled his hair and scratched his face. "I have indeed reserved a few things," she said, "not for myself, but as gifts for OCTAVIA and LIVIA, at Rome. I may need the good offices of your sister and your wife when I get there." OCTAVIUS, little knowing with whom he had to deal, left her presence secure of the coveted addition to his coming triumph.

The common tradition of her death is well known. It was a suitable ending to a life's struggle which, whatever judgment we form of it, was in vain. The civilization of the East was doomed to fall before that of the West; human progress necessitated that. Egypt, the last stronghold of freedom, in the long strife of the world with republican Rome, was now annexed. A Roman prefect was appointed to govern it, and its writers dated from the battle of Actium as a new era. CÆSARION, hateful to OCTAVIUS, as the son and pretended heir of JULIUS, was put to death at once. A son of the daughter of CLEOPATRA and MARK ANTONY became afterward King of Mauritania. Another grandchild of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA was that DRUSILLA, who with her husband FELIX, listened to the teacher of a higher civilization than that of Rome, and of an infinitely higher morality than that by which, in all fairness, the unhappy CLEOPATRA ought to be tried.

THE STYLE OF HATS.—Is the funnel-shaped hat, the Hat of Europe, the distinctive mark of the West, which no Asiatic mentions without scorn, and no man who wears it ever dreams of defending by any argument of health, beauty or convenience, about to perish? It looks like it, for the extraordinary superstructure has at last been attacked in the rational way. Artists have denounced the tall hat, doctors have condemned it, wits have satirized it, quiet citizens have allowed that it has every bad quality a head-dress can have, and still Western mankind has pertinaciously adhered to a costume it did not approve. The attack was too revolutionary. Some people wanted us all to go bareheaded, which seemed to men accustomed to go covered impossible; some to adopt the wideawake, which was condemned as vulgar; some to fall back on a straw hat, which was inconvenient. A man with a bare head is half dressed, wideawakes are worn by grooms, a straw hat breaks when lifted properly in a bow, and altogether every substitute failed. At last some genius hit out a bright idea. Leave the silk hat alode but lower its crown, and, lo! the work was done. Monthly, almost hourly, the height of the funnel hat declines, the brims widen, the edges turn up, until, if the reformers have only nerve and cash, we shall in twelve months be wearing a reasonable head-dress—a low, stiff sombrero of silk-covered card-board, with soft interior edges, than which no one could wish for a more reasonable or more becoming covering. It will be light, for there will be little of it; will shade the eyes and neck—far more important—because it has broad brims, can be taken off because it has the single merit of the old hat—it admits of scientific ventilation. Shorten the silk-covered funnel to three inches at most, widen the brims to at least two and a half, turning them up a little, make the inside edges soft with an India-rubber belt—the linen or paper substitute is a blunder, and India-rubber only a makeshift till chemistry helps the hatter—and we shall have a head covering acceptable at once to the hygeist, the artist, and the philosopher who believes equality incomplete without at least a possible democracy of dress. There never will be any democracy of the kind—only look at the tailors' fitter in his perfect costume!—but that is of minor importance. He will think there is, and as under a household suffrage he is master, that will mollify him, and not hurt anybody. Seriously, no head-dress has ever been invented which will better answer its many purposes—be lighter, cheaper, cooler, or a more perfect protection than the low-crowned, broad-brimmed, well-made silk "hat." It is the head-dress of our great-grandfathers—who came out well in portraits—improved and simplified by the utilitarian genius of the year 1867. It is not perfect yet, but if the Prince of Wales can only be kept straight, and does not reduce the height of his hat more than an inch a month, and does not ask Parliament for any money, so as to become unpopular, we shall win the hat game yet.—*London Spectator.*

SUMMER IDYL.

From Good Words.

Meadow flowers, fair and sweet,
Can you feel the Summer?
Can you hear her dainty feet,
Coming softly, light, and fleet?
Will ye not outrun her?

Spring up, white anemone,
Graceful as court lady;
Ring ye, hare-bells, merrily,
Hyacinths, stand cheerily,
She will greet you, may be.

Blushing red, rose-campion fair,
Like a rustic beauty,
Hides behind the maiden-hair,
While veronica, the rare,
Opes blue eyes from duty.

She is coming, is our queen,
Softest breeze shall waft her;
Palmy boughs of freshest green
Wave where'er her robe is seen,
Little brooks bring laughter.

Every joyous scent and sound
Rises swift to greet her;
E'en the dull insensate ground
Shares the fragrance all around.
Let us go and meet her.

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS OF EPHESUS.

From Mediæval Myths.

One of the most picturesque myths of ancient days is that which forms the subject of this article. It is thus told by JACQUES DE VORAGINE, in his *Legenda Aurea:*

The seven sleepers were natives of Ephesus. The Emperor Decius, who persecuted the Christians, having come to Ephesus, ordered the erection of temples in the city, that all might come and sacrifice before him; and he commanded that the Christians should be sought out and given their choice, either to worship the idols or to die. So great was the consternation in the city, that the friend denounced his friend, the father his son, and the son his father.

Now there were in Ephesus seven Christians, Maximian, Malchus, Marcian, Dionysius, John, Serapion, and Constantine by name. These refused to sacrifice to the idols, and remained in their houses praying and fasting. They were accused before Decius, and they confessed themselves to be Christians. However, the Emperor gave them a little time to consider what line they would adopt. They took advantage of this reprieve to dispense their goods among the poor, and then they retired, all seven, to Mount Celion, where they determined to conceal themselves.

"One of their number, Malchus, in the disguise of a physician, went to the town to obtain victuals. Decius, who had been absent from Ephesus for a little while, returned, and gave orders for the seven to be sought. Malchus, having escaped from the town, fled, full of fear, to his comrades, and told them of the Emperor's fury. They were much alarmed; and Malchus handed them the loaves he had bought, bidding them eat, that, fortified by the food, they might have courage in the time of trial. They ate, and then, as they sat weeping and speaking to one another, by the will of God they fell asleep.

The pagans sought everywhere, but could not find them, and Decius was greatly irritated at their escape. He had their parents brought before him, and threatened them with death if they did not reveal the place of concealment; but they could only answer that the seven young men had distributed their goods to the poor, and that they were quite ignorant as to their whereabouts.

Decius, thinking it possible that they might be hiding in a cavern, blocked up the mouth with stones, that they might perish of hunger.

Three hundred and sixty years passed, and in the thirtieth year of the reign of Theodosius, there broke forth a heresy denying the resurrection of the dead.

Now, it happened that an Ephesian was building a stable on the side of Mount Celion, and finding a pile of stones handy, he took them for his edifice, and thus opened the mouth of the cave. Then the seven sleepers awoke, and it was to them as if they had slept but a single night. They began to ask Malchus what decision Decius had given concerning them.

"He is going to hunt us down, so as to force us to sacrifice to the idols," was his reply. "God knows," replied Maximian, "we shall never do that." Then exhorting his companions, he urged Malchus to go back to the town to buy some more bread, and at the same time to obtain fresh information. Malchus took five coins and left the cavern. On seeing the stones he was filled with astonishment. However, he went on toward the city; but what was his bewilderment, on approaching the gate, to see over it a cross! He went to another gate, and there he beheld the same sacred sign; and so he observed it over each gate of the city. He believed that he was suffering from the effects of a dream. Then he entered Ephesus, rubbing his eyes, and he walked to a baker's shop. He heard people using our Lord's name, and he was the more perplexed. "Yesterday no one dared pronounce the name of Jesus, and now it is on every one's lips. Wonderful! I can hardly believe myself to be in Ephesus." He asked a passer-by the name of the city, and on being told it was Ephesus he was thunderstruck. Now he entered a baker's shop, and laid down his money. The baker, examining the coin, inquired whether he had found a treasure, and began to whisper to some others in the shop. The youth, thinking that he was discovered, and that they were about to conduct him to the Emperor, implored them to let him alone, offering to leave loaves and money, if he might only be suffered to escape. But the shopmen, seizing him, said: "Whoever you are, you have found a treasure; show us where it is, that we may share it with you, and then we will hide you." Malchus was too frightened to answer. So they put a rope round his neck, and drew him through the streets into the market-place. The news soon spread that the young man had discovered a great treasure, and there was presently a vast crowd about him. He stoutly protested his innocence. No one recognized him, and his eyes, ranging over the faces which surrounded him, could not see one which he had known, or which was in the slightest degree familiar to him.

St. Martin, the Bishop, and Antipater, the Governor, having heard of the excitement, ordered the young man to be brought before them, along with the bakers.

The Bishop and the Governor asked him where he had found the treasure, and he replied that he had found none, but that the few coins were from his own purse. He was next asked whence he came. He replied that he was a native of Ephesus, "if this be Ephesus."

"Send for your relations—your parents, if they live here," ordered the Governor.

"They live here, certainly," replied the youth; and he mentioned their names. No such names were known in the town. Then the Governor exclaimed: "How dare you say that this money belonged to your parents when it dates back three hundred and twenty-seven years, and is as old as the beginning of the reign of Decius, and it is utterly unlike our modern coinage? Do you think to impose on the old men and sages of Ephesus? Believe me, I shall make you suffer the severities of the law till you show where you made the discovery."

"'I implore you,' cried Malchus, 'in the name of God answer me a few questions, and then I will answer yours. Where is the Emperor Decius gone to?'

"The Bishop answered, 'My son, there is no Emperor of that name; he who was thus called died long ago.'

"Malchus replied, "All I hear perplexes me more and more. Follow me, and I will show you my comrades, who fled with me into a cave of Mount Celion, only yesterday, to escape the cruelty of Decius. I will lead you to them."

The Bishop turned to the Governor. "The hand of God is here," he said. Then they followed, and a great crowd after them. And Malchus entered first into the cavern to his companions, and the Bishop after him. . . And there they saw the martyrs seated in the cave, with their faces fresh and blooming as roses; so all fell down and glorified God. The Bishop and the Governor sent notice to Theodosius, and he hurried to Ephesus. All the inhabitants met him and conducted him to the cavern. As soon as the saints beheld the Emperor, their faces shone like the sun, and the Emperor gave thanks unto God, and embraced them, and said, 'I see you, as though I saw the Saviour restoring Lazarus.' Maximian replied: 'Believe us! for the faith's sake, God has resuscitated us before the great resurrection day, in order that you may believe firmly in the resurrection of the dead. For as the child is in its mother's womb living and not suffering, so have we lived without suffering, fast asleep.' And having thus spoken, they bowed their heads, and their souls returned to their Maker. The Emperor, rising, bent over them and embraced them weeping. He gave them orders for golden reliquaries to be made, but that night they appeared to him in a dream, and said that hitherto they had slept in the earth, and that in the earth they desired to sleep on till God should raise them again."

Such is the beautiful story which seems to have traveled to us from the East. JACOBUS SARUGIENSIS, a Mesopotamian bishop in the fifth and sixth century, is said to have been the first to commit it to writing. GREGORY of Tours (De Glor. Mart. i. 9) was perhaps the first to introduce it to Europe. DIONYSIUS of Antioch (ninth century) told the story in Syrian, and PHOTIUS of Constantinople reproduced it, with the remark that MAHOMET had adopted it into the Koran. METAPHRASTUS alludes to it as well; in the tenth century EUTYCHIUS inserted it in his annals of Arabia. It is found in the Coptic and the Maronite books, and several early historians, as PAULUS DIACONUS, NICEPHORUS, &c., have inserted it in their works.

MARIAN.

THE STORY OF A PANTOMIME PRINCESS.

From the London for May.

I.

Marian was seventeen years old when her father died. It was on a dark Christmas eve, many and many a year ago, when the snow was falling fast, and outside was fiercely blowing the Winter wind. While the white gleaming snow-flakes lay all along the meadows, and drifted over the desolate commons, and nestled underneath the leafless hedges, she and her mother stood in the silent churchyard one bitter afternoon between the "day of days" and the new year, feeling as poor and comfortless as everything which lay around them.

Her father was an old man when he died. For full forty years he had faithfully served the village squire, who had promised to provide for the widow and daughter. After those strange shadows which ever haunt the spots which have been dear to those we have once loved had begun to seem almost essential to their being, they went to the hall, anxious to learn of what nature were the arrangements for their future welfare. When they returned they had learned too well that promises made to dead men are seldom respected; and knew too bitterly that now would begin their struggles with the rude, harsh world.

II.

Marian and her mother had once been told that in London it were easy to obtain any sort of employment. Determining to accept no assistance from those on whom they had had no claim, except the claim of friendship, they set out for London.

The first thing they did when they got there was to engage a suitable room, and after much trouble they found one. It was certainly neither large nor handsome, but, what was better, it was cheap. They then set out to seek for employment. In their ignorance of the world they deemed that this would be easy enough to find, but it was only after many days anxious searching that they managed to procure some suitable work, by which they could earn just sufficient to enable them to exist. They worked very hard in order to do this, and had nothing to encourage them except the faint hope of soon being able to improve their position. It was not long before an opportunity occurred. Among those who lodged in the same house was a young musician and his sister, who were both connected with a theatre in the neighborhood. This sister was one of those rare beings whom we sometimes meet in the deserts of London life:

"A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food."

She was the only one of their fellow-lodgers with whom they had any intercourse, nor would they have known her had she not in her own simple, womanly way, introduced herself to them shortly after they had come to London. Talking over their work as they sat together one afternoon, she proposed to use her influence with the manager of the theatre in order to obtain for Marian a situation there. The poor, timid country girl shrank from the proposal. In her mind theatrical matters were associated with nothing except divers vices and vicissitudes. She was accomplished, it was true. She could both sing and dance well, and there was little doubt of a fair share of success. Weeks of weary stitching, the same endless round of hard labor, and spare food, and bare clothing, came and went. On Saturday night she looked at her poor weeping mother, around the bare room, and at a few shillings, the result of a week of hard work. Weeping, she went to her friend. "You may do with me what you like," said Marian.

III.

Marian and Margaret went together to see the manager of the theatre. The result of the interview was that the former was engaged to assist in preparing the dresses for, and also to take part in, the forthcoming Christmas spectacle.

Some years before her father's death she had been told, by some one who had been in London, that the theatres were most splendid places, elegantly fitted up; that the actors and actresses engaged there spent their time in fashionable amusements, and at night came to the theatres in their carriages. She was, therefore, surprised to find everything so dingy and shabby, as she stood at the stage-door the morning after her engagement. Hesitating, she paused on the threshold.

"This is the way," said her friend.

She smiled her thanks, and discovered that she had more to learn about London life and manners than she had expected.

From the outer door ran a long passage hung with cobwebs, and the undisturbed dust of a score or so years, and partially lit with a flaring jet of gas. Following her companion, she was soon aware of a subdued murmur proceeding from a half-opened door at the further end of the passage.

"This is where we rehearse," said her guide.

Marian gazed silently upon the group assembled there. Some were walking up and down the stage, books in hand, eagerly scanning their parts; some were leaning against the painted canvass, gazing across the empty pit; some were seated on extemporized chairs, drinking deeply from tankards and cracking jokes; some were standing idly discussing the prospects of the pantomime. There were all classes among them. Some were young, and would have been good looking, had not the traces of recent dissipation lingered about them; some were showily dressed, with large rings encircling their fingers, and shining watch-guards dangling over their breasts; some were old and worn, with ill-patched garments, and evidently aching hearts. Youth and beauty, in rich apparel, jostled against age in threadbare garb. Laughter and jest, smiles and gayety, mingled with dark brows, and tightened lips, and weary eyes. At the further end of the stage she saw a tall dark form bending over a little child. It was that of a woman, and as she drew her child closer to her, Marian could not fail but to read in those large, dreaming eyes, a moral which no preacher had occasion to point—saw in that eager glance the sad tale of weakness and repentance, which had wasted the fair promise of the mother's life. But she had no time to spend in idle meditation. Trembling, she passed through the door, and entered upon life as an actress.

The pantomime was entitled "Prince Arthur, or the Fair Princess of the Enchanted Islands;" and the main portions of the early scenes represented the search made by Arthur and his knight for the fair lady, who, according to the legend, had the power of rendering herself and her attendants invisible to mortal eye. The first scene, where the Princess and her maidens are discovered resting in their shallops, underneath green boughs laden with a very indefinite kind of fruit, while the gentle waves glide softly over shining sands rich with pearls, was one on which all the scenic effect obtainable had been expended, and with what result was soon seen. Altogether the spectacle was a most gorgeous one, abounding in magnificent *tableaux* and opportunities for dramatic display. Miss Clara Mildmay, who had been selected to impersonate the fair princess, was a lady whose high rank in the dramatic world none would dare to dispute, and whose peculiar talents rendered her almost invaluable. Miss Clara Mildmay was possessed of great personal attractions, and to this she added a thorough knowledge of ballad music, the power of which none knew better than herself, a complete initiation into the mysteries of dancing, and a vivacious style of acting. Miss Clara Mildmay happened to be possessed of a greater amount of conceit that is generally supposed to belong to persons in the dramatic profession.

As the morning of the 22d of December brightened into noon, the manager of the theatre sat in his room with a gloomy countenance, sadly gazing at the bills which announced, in the fanciest of capitals, "Prince Arthur, or the Fair Princess of the Enchanted Islands." As the company began to assemble, that wonderful countenance was further darkened, and a whisper went round that something had occurred to disturb the managerial tranquillity, which "something" was soon discovered to be, that Miss Clara Mildmay had expressed a decided objection to appear as the "Fair Princess." On this surprise came a greater one, when Marian was summoned to the sanctum, and, after much hesitation, agreed to represent the character allotted to Miss Mildmay.

V.

Boxing night! Crowds hurrying to and fro past gaily decorated shop windows. Marian treading her way among them on her way to the theatre, anxiously speculating upon her chance of success. As she entered she could hear before her loud murmurs, denoting that the crowds had began to assemble.

Seven o'clock! The manager has gone before the curtain and announces that Miss Mildmay is indisposed, and unable to perform. Slight symptoms of disapprobation follow, partially drowned by cries of *order!* from the boxes and stalls. "You must do your best," the manager whispers to her, as he returns to his room.

Half-past seven! The green curtain is slowly uprolled, amid loud cheering. The subdued gray light which lingers around the scenery is displaced by faint yellow tints; then a dazzling light is thrown across the stage, and amid the hush of the expectant crowd, the low tones of the instruments, and the winding strains of seemingly distant choruses, the fair Princess glides upon the scene, slowly floating along the margin of the mimic islands in a boat of magic hues. Cheers follows cheers. When the last *tableau* came, Marian left the stage, conscious of having achieved a great triumph.

Unheeding the congratulations bestowed upon her, she hastened to the stage-door to meet her mother. Strange to say, she was not there. Eagerly she hurried home to acquaint her with the great success, and the happiness it would bring them. When she entered the room, she saw that her mother was seated near the fire, her arm leaning upon the table, as if she were asleep. Marian hastened to her, but her mother did not heed her; she spoke to her—she did not answer; she took hold of her hand—it was very cold. She looked into her face and saw it was strangely pale. A great fear came over her, and somehow, she fainted. When she recovered, she heard some one say that her mother was dead.

VI.

Marian never knew what took place during the next few weeks. Very vaguely and dimly the prominent circumstances sometimes came before her. Amongst other things she can recollect that she was very ill, and that she could not go to the theatre; that many faces came near her, and that Margaret was seldom far from her. It was not until the fleecy clouds of April began to float over the rainy sky that she could return to the theatre. She was welcomed with loud expressions of joy, for the manager and Miss Clara Mildway had parted for ever.

Then the great sorrow of her mother's death was associated with other sorrows she scarcely knew how to withstand. She had just begun to learn that the virtuous world sneers at actors and actresses, hiding its face when they show goodness and nobleness, laughing and scorning when their frailties are laid open. If that world which sits in judgment over them would consider the insults to which they are exposed, and the temptations which ever surround them, there would be less of condemnation than pity, as the too common sight of human folly, weakness, or remorse.

I who write this imperfect narrative of the few months she spent in London, need not say how these sorrows followed upon her successes; it is enough that they did follow, and quickly. She of whom I write knows best how she loathed the sights which daily confronted her, as she stood before her poor sisters who had listened to the voice of the charmer. She knows best how she shuddered as she passed from the stage-door down the dim street. At last the time came when those who lingered about to see her grew tired of flattering her. She attributed this to the scorn with which she treated those who sought her favor, and it was long before she knew that this was not the only reason.

VII.

Marian, now that she had attained success, did not forget those to whom it was to a small extent due. If before her illness she had loooked upon Margaret as a very good friend, she now regarded her as a living and faithful adviser. She remembered that when she was a little child, some one told her about a bright angel, whose sole mission it was to go about the world, comforting those who were in sorrow; and in her child-like simplicity she often thought that the story must be true, and the name of the angel—Margaret. They were nearly always together, and were generally spoken of by their fellow actresses as "the two gentlewomen."

But one dark and stormy night Marian, after the performance, stood alone in the little street behind the theatre, for Margaret was unwell, and had not been there. She gazed down the misty distance, and trembling, hastened along. She had almost reached her lodgings when she found that she was not alone, and that her companion was a man she had often seen lingering about, and for whom she had conceived a strange dislike. She was about to cry out, when she was rudely seized. The next moment her assailant lay on the ground, cursing the strong arm which had saved her.

Turning round, Marian saw that he who had acted as her protector was Margaret's brother.

VIII.

After this, Marian did not stay long at the theatre. It was in the middle of the Autumn when the event occurred which decided her future life, and just as the daisies were beginning to peep through the melting snow she had bidden farewell to the scene of her short triumph. On a bright May morning, again she stood beneath the shadow of the church where, three years before, she had stood and wept. But now the bells rang no funeral knell, but a happy bridal strain, which rose and fell among green fields and blooming trees, in delicious cadences.

IX.

And who am I who venture to write in so feeble a manner of her who is deserving of a greater meed of praise? I am only a poor musician, who years ago dared not tell his love to one who seemed to walk above him, and was content to wait until a fortunate event revealed it. And she who at last discovered what lay hidden in his heart of hearts is no longer a pantomime princess, but a dear household fairy, with little attendant spirits ever tugging at her gown, or chuckling on her knee.

THE ENGLISH BLACK COUNTRY.—Striking and peculiar is "The Black Country" in England. It occupies the central region of the Kingdom, and embraces several counties, comprising not only the large manufacturing cities of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Huddersfield and Bradford, but uncounted villages—tributaries to these—scattered along the streams that flow through this hilly district. Black is everything throughout it; the brick or stone villages which blotch its surface like unhealthy eruptions; the factories which on every side send their tall chimney-stacks straight up through the murky air; the air itself dark and sombrous when the sun is in, and sickly yellow when out; the men, women and children flitting with blackened faces, in and out of these factories to their grimy houses; and the vegetation, with nothing green left, standing in a hideous mask of soot, and evoking a feeling of oppression and dreariness, which no effort can throw off. Great heaps of coal, dragged out by machinery from depths almost incredible, stand in all directions; black trucks, handled by bare, coal-stained arms, are receiving their black loads, or are being dumped into black slides, to be conveyed to the hungry maws of black factories that creak, and groan, and fume, and exhale their foul, black breath all the weary day, and all the discouraged night.

And then at night, when you move over some of the numberless railways that go up and down, and over and through, this great black district, and are momentarily startled by the long tongues of flames thrust out of the black jaws of manufacturing piles, and which lick angrily the sky, while heavy masses of smoke, half illuminated, roll their lurid volumes through and away from the spiteful fires, a feeling of awe and apprehension creeps over you. Red-shirted men, moving through the light, at work, or flitting out from behind factory walls, and then disappearing, the flames a moment playing upon them, and throwing long shadows toward you, seem like demons engaged in some unearthly business.

Wherever one turns, whether by day or night, he finds nothing to cheer his spirits; no pleasant sights, such as elsewhere, especially amid rural scenes, invariably outspread themselves. The clank of machinery, ceaselessly working, with its unmusical, heavy, monotonous sounds; the absence of healthy, bright faces, especially those of children, stained, as they are here, with the black bituminous smoke; looks pinched, thin, bloodless, such as confinement always gives; the consciousness that work, work, work, early and late, from one weary year to another, for children, adults, and old men and women, and for the merest pittance of wages—work, work, work, hopeless of the future, wrestling drearily with daily want, ever crowding even upon their unrelieved tasks—all these oppress the heart and thought of the traveler.

An Englishman may find consolation that here are wrought the manufactured fabrics of wool, cotton, iron and steel which make the commercial wealth and political greatness of England; but the foreigner sees only the murky scenes, the blackened surfaces, the unhealthy huddles of cheap hovels, the cheerless, hopeless faces of children, men and women chained to ill-paid toil, and seeming to be parts of the clanking machinery that crushes and craunches remorselessly on.—*From Hours at Home for July.*

HOW TO DRINK CHAMPAGNE.—Champagne should always be drank cold; but when it is good and dry it is a palatable beverage even though its temperature has not been much reduced. The ordinary wine of commerce is generally so sweet that it is hardly drinkable until almost frozen. Such champagne may be congealed or even mixed with pieces of ice, for excessive cold disguises its nauseous sweetness; and if diluted it loses advantageously the alcoholic strength with which it is so frequently endowed. Fine, dry wine, however, should seldom be kept more than ten minutes in the freezer, and never be mixed with ice or poured into a decanter of frozen water. It natural lightness requires no dilution; and excessive cold, whether produced by freezing or by dropping pieces of ice into it, deprives it of its aroma and vinous taste.

The effervescence of champagne depends much upon the form and condition of the glass out of which it is drank. It sparkles much more vigorously when poured into a glass pointed than in one that is round or flat at the bottom. The presence of a little dust left by a careless waiter will increase greatly the development of the gas; and a glass that, after being rinsed with water, is wiped with a towel however fine, will cause the champagne poured into it to sparkle; while the same wine will be comparatively still in a glass which has been merely rinsed and untouched afterward. The cause of this is owing to the fact that in the former case there is always some of the lint of the cloth left clinging to the vessel, while in the latter there is none. A crack or a scratch will also greatly augment the sparkle. The old-fashioned tapering glass, called a flute, is the one generally preferred in Champagne. There are some of these flutes which will hold a half-bottle of wine. On great occasions, when the Rheims folk indulge in high jinks, it is the custom to fill these enormous glasses with champagne, and call upon each guest to drink one off at a draught, under pain, if he fails, of paying for a full bottle of wine to be drank by the company.—*Tomes's Champagne Country.*

BUSY IDLENESS.

From Cassell's Magazine.

By weir and river which I love,
And by the old gray mill,
In this flat, crazy ferry-boat,
I angle at my will.
And what, in truth, catch I?
Now while I sing
A cunning spring
Has twitched away my fly.

I catch the sunbeams as they glance,
From river-reed and tree;
I catch the bird's chirp as it comes
Along the air to me;
No idle hand am I.
The clouds that float
Beside my boat
Are sweeter than the sky.

SONG-WRITERS AND THE BIRDS.—Why is it that so few of our modern songs are truly songful, and fit to be set to music? Is it not that the writers of them—persons often of much taste and poetic imagination—have gone for their inspiration to the intellect, rather than to the ear? That, (as SHELLEY does by the skylark, and WORDSWORTH by the cuckoo,) instead of trying to sing like the birds, they only think and talk about the birds, and therefore however beautiful and true the thoughts and words may be, they are not in song? That they have not, like the mediæval songsters, studied the speech of the birds, the primæval teachers of melody, nor even melodies already extant, round which, as round a framework of pure music, their thoughts and images might crystallize themselves, certain thereby of becoming musical likewise. The best modern song-writers, BURNS and MOORE, were inspired by their own old national airs; and followed them, MOORE, at least, with a reverent fidelity, which has had its full reward. They wrote words to music; and not, as modern poets are wont, wrote the words first, and left others to set music to the words. They were right; and we are wrong. As long as song is to be the expression of pure emotion, so long it must take its key from music, which is pure emotion, untranslated as yet into the grosser medium of thought and speech, often (as in the case of MENDELSSHON's songs without words) not to be translated into it at all.

And so it may be, that in some simpler age poets may go back, like the old Minnesingers, to the birds of the forest, and learn of them to sing.

And little do most of them know how much there is to learn; what variety of character, as well as variety of emotion, may be distinguished by the practised ear, in a "charm of birds," (to use the old southern phrase,) from the wild cry of the missel-thrush, ringing from afar in the first bright days of March, a passage of one or two bars repeated three or four times, and then another and another, clear and sweet, and yet defiant,—for the great "storm-cock" loves to sing when wind and rain is coming on, and faces the elements as boldly as he faces hawk and crow,—down to the delicate warble of the wren, who slips out of his hole in the brown bank where he has huddled through the frost with wife and children, all folded in each other's arms like human beings, for the sake of warmth,—which, alas! does not always suffice; for many a bunch of wrens may be found, frozen and shriveled, after such a Winter as this last. Yet even he, sitting at his housedoor in the low sunlight, says grace for all mercies—as a little child once worded it—in a song so rapid, so shrill, so loud, and yet so delicately modulated, that you wonder at the amount of soul within that tiny body; and then stops suddenly, as a child who has said its lesson, or got to the end of the sermon, gives a self-satisfied flirt with his tail, and goes in again to sleep.—*Charles Kingsley, in Fraser's Magazine.*

THE WILKES MOB IN LONDON.—When WILKES, who had been expelled the House of Commons and outlawed in 1763, returned to England in 1768, and was returned for the County of Middlesex, he was not only declared incapable of sitting, but was arrested and imprisoned in the King's Bench. The whole rabble of London were up in arms to protect their favorite. They rescued him once from the officers; but WILKES had the good sense to surrender himself again, and remained in prison two years. The day of his incarceration was the 29th of April, and from that to the 10th of May, the day fixed for the meeting of Parliament, the neighborhood of the prison was occupied by a determined mob, who made more than one attempt to deliver their champion by force. The reigning dynasty now, however, was firmer in its saddle than in 173?, and there was much less reluctance to use troops against the mob. On the morning of the 10th of May, when there seemed reason to apprehend a renewed attack on the prison, more formidable than any which had preceded it, the magistrates appeared upon the spot with a regiment of infantry, which it was insinuated at the time had been chosen because it was a Scotch regiment, and indifferent to the liberties of the English. The Riot Act was read; it was answered by stones and brickbats. The troops fired, and killed six and wounded fifteen of the rioters. One man was shot by a soldier before the orders to fire had been given. He was found guilty of murder by a coroner's inquest, but was acquitted when brought to trial, and publicly presented with a purse of money by his Colonel. Mr. GILLAM, the Magistrate, was likewise tried and acquitted. In this instance the mob was clearly foiled; for WILKES remained in prison till 1770, and after he became Lord Mayor, and was allowed to take his seat, he discarded the profession of a demagogue. On this occasion the mob, though not without aristocratic support, does not seem to have reflected any great body of opinion in the country at large, where WILKES was commonly regarded as a combination of atheist, profligate and republican. The Wilkes mob, in fact, was a London mob, and nothing else. It had little or no connection with the "people" in its best sense.—*The Cornhill for June,*

A PRINCE COMMITTED TO PRISON.—The Court of Assizes of the Seine has recently been engaged in the trial of the Prince DE CROUY-CHANEL for participation in the charge of embezzlement for which, in September last, MM. BARTHOMEE and DUPRAY DE LA MAHERIE were condemned—the former to five years' imprisonment, and the latter to seven years' hard labor. BARTHOMEE, who was cashier to the Sous-Comptoir des Chemins de Fer, had abstracted sums amounting to between three and four millions of francs, which he had lent to M. DE LA MAHERIE and the present accused, and which they had squandered in foolish speculations—DE CROUY-CHANEL partly in sustaining a claim he had put forward to the estates of the Dukes D'ESTE. Letters and papers seized show that DE LA MAHERIE and DE CROUY-CHANEL were aware that the funds they were borrowing and fruitlessly dissipating was the property of BARTHOMEE's employer. The sums received by DE CROUY-CHANEL amounted in all to 155,000f. On the former occasion he, being in Italy, was condemned by default, but had since surrendered to take his trial. A verdict of guilty being returned, he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

MARIO'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN PARIS.—I made my first appearance in Paris on Dec. 1, 1838, in "Robert le Diable," at the Grand Opera. I sang there two years and a half, and played in the "Comte Ory," "Le Drapier," and other operas. In 1840, AGUADO made me sing at the Italiens, where I appeared in "L'Elisir d'Amore." I really forget whether it was in 1839 or 1840 that I came out at Her Majesty's, in "Lucrezia Borgia," with GIULIA GRISI: but it was about that time. I was not considered a success at any rate; and, in fact, my career did not begin until 1842, when I sang in Dublin with TAMBURINI, GRISI and LABLACHE, and with BENEDICT as conductor. After that I returned to Paris, and sang the "Rubini Repertoire," in which I was most fortunate. Since then my life has passed but too quickly away in going from Paris to London every season, and meeting always with the greatest kindness everywhere. In the Winter of 1849, I went for the first time to Russia, and in 1854 to America. London and Paris, however, have been the two cities of which I shall always have the most pleasant recollections, unless it be Dublin, where I first received the greatest encouragement. Strange to say, I have never sung in Italy.—*Once a Week.*

WALT WHITMAN.*

One remembers, on taking up this volume, the two biographies of MICHEL ANGELO, published during the lifetime of the sublime Florentine. In the preface to the first, the author, CONDIVI, says: "Because some have employed themselves in writing about this great man, who have not been so well acquainted with him, I believe, as I am; in consequence of which they have said what is not true, and omitted many things that deserve particularly to be known; therefore have I resolved to give this life to the public, imperfect as it is; and what remains to be said, I will communicate to the world at a future time with more deliberation." The other and the greater biographer of the two, VASARI, using, curiously enough, the ideas and imagery, and even the very expressions subsequently employed by the author of the Shakespeare sonnets—a parallelism not without importance as a clue to the interpretation of the latter—observes in opening his subject: "Let no one be surprised that I have here written the life of MICHEL ANGELO, who is yet living. Since it is not to be expected that he can ever die, it has appeared to me proper to do him this little honor; for when in common with other men his life shall pass away he will be immortal in his immortal works, the fame of which, as long as the world lasts, will live with glory in the mouths of men and in their records, in contempt of Envy and despite of Death."

If Mr. BURROUGHS, in writing his memorial sketch of a living poet, chose to fortify his action with precedents, he might take these, among others, equally venerable; and as a reverent admirer of WALT WHITMAN, he might also, if he cared to, use language similar to that we have quoted. The excellence of his work is, however, the best and sufficient apology, if apology were needed, for offering the work to the world, and his book has certainly the honor of being the first adequate, intelligent and truthful presentation, in an extended sense, either as person or writer, of Mr. WHITMAN—a man whose fate it has hitherto been, as Mr. BURROUGHS accurately remarks, "to have his book and his personal character atrociously intercepted from their due audience with the public, whose minds have been plied and preoccupied by detractions and the meanest mis-reports and falsehoods."

Mr. BURROUGHS himself, already favorably known by his charming articles on woodland themes in the *Atlantic Monthly*, will also be remembered by magazine readers as the author of an essay in *The Galaxy* on the same subject to which he has now devoted a book—an essay which, at the time, by the common consent of all readers and of the Press, was pronounced admirable. His volume, of which that essay may be considered, in some sort, an excerpt, has, in greater measure, the same winning and noble characteristics. Whatever may be thought of his subject, or of the critical opinions and conclusions he has grouped around it, no one can be insensible to the rare charm of the moral quality, the sound-hearted country probity, veracity, personal purity, and general manliness which pervades his every sentence. He is described as a young man, with culture enough, yet more a student of nature than of books; a hunter, a trapper, a farmer; familiar from childhood with the homely facts of the barn, and of cattle and horses; a sharer in the work of the sugar-making, the corn-planting, the reaping of grain, the mowing of hay, the threshing of buckwheat, gathering of apples, burning of fallows; all that sweet life and labor of the open day which made the inspiration of the best works of VIRGIL; and it is this sane and wholesome existence, no doubt, that has given his book an atmosphere as of the hills and fields, and makes it breathe throughout of wild air and sylvan fragrance. We can recall but few books so permeated with the sense of life out of doors. It smells all through of the farm, the June meadows, the silent odorous woodlands. It is frequently marked, moreover, as one might expect who had read the essay that preluded it, with a strange weight and subtlety of thought and suggestion; a quiet largeness of comprehension, and calm force of statement; remarkable justness of perceptions, searching critical insight, and an imaginative quality as serene as splendid; and it is written from beginning to end in a style which, while never rhetorical, and always unostentatious even to homeliness, yet perpetually flowers into the true antique beauty and dignity; and in its fitness of phraseology and tranquil power of expression, constantly recalls the deep saying of MALHERBE, that "the language of the simple is the law of the wise. We know that this is high praise, but the book deserves it; and what, while exemplifying some of the characterists we have mentioned, could be in itself more admirable than the following racy and living glimpses of the old New-York rural life, which Mr. BURROUGHS gives in describing the poet's birthplace.

"WALT WHITMAN was born in the farm village of West Hills, on Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819. His father's stock, which was of English immigration, seems to have originally settled there with the earliest planting of the island, some four or five generations previously.

West Hills is about thirty miles from New-York City. It is a secluded place, of much natural picturesqueness. The hills indicated by its name are varied with fertile valleys. It is a neighborhood of thinly scattered country houses, with apple orchards, fields of grass and grain, and winding lanes lined with locust trees. Great springs of cold, sweet water curiously rise toward the tops of the hills, and their course down and along the lower grounds may be traced by the borders of extra richness and verdure.

Some two or three miles off, near Cold Spring, Queens County, from a farmhouse on the side of another hill, a wild, romantic and bleaker region, we find the maternal source. Here lived the VAN VELSORS, of genuine Hollandic blood, and also an old family. Major VAN VELSOR had for his wife AMY WILLIAMS, descended from a race of mariners; her father and brothers, and grandfather's people too, all famous seagoing folk. From this couple came the mother of our poet. The VAN VELSORS were noted people for horses. The Major always had a fine one, and his boys followed suit; and the poet's future mother was a daily and daring horse-rider, even as a girl.

A description of these two families, and their domestic interiors, would be a sample of the life of the middle class of American country people of three generations since, in the early part of the century. Both sexes labored with their own hands. The WHITMANS lived in a long story-and-a-half farm-house, hugely timbered, which is still standing. A great smoke-canopied kitchen, with vast hearth and chimney, formed one end of the house. The existence of slavery in New-York at that time, and the possession by the family of some twelve or fifteen slaves, house and field servants, gave things quite a patriarchal look. The very young darkies could be seen, a swarm of them, toward sundown, in this kitchen, squatted in a circle on the floor, eating their supper of Indian pudding and milk. In the house, and in the food and furniture, all was rude, but substantial. No carpets nor stoves were known, and no coffee and tea or sugar only for the women. Rousing wood fires gave both warmth and light on Winter nights. Pork, poultry, beef, and all the ordinary vegetables and grains were plentiful. Cider was the men's common drink, and used at meals. The clothes were mainly homespun. Journeys were made by both men and women on horseback. Books were scarce. The annual copy of the Almanac was a treat, and was pored over through the long Winter evenings.

I must not forget to mention that both these families were near enough to the sea to behold it from the high places, and to hear in still hours the roar of the surf; the latter, after a storm, giving a peculiar sound at night. Then all hands, male and female, went down frequently on beach and bathing parties, and the men on practical expeditions for cutting salt hay, and for clamming and fishing. And so, out of such embryonage, appear the parents and earliest childhood scenes of the poet—the father WALTER WHITMAN, and the mother LOUISA VAN VELSOR."

Mr. Burroughs is equally happy in his graphic and salient sketch of the poet's personal appearance, as those who know the latter best will bear witness.

"In person WALT WHITMAN is much above the average size, with remarkably perfect physical proportions.

Observed closely, he suggests ideas as of the Beginners, the Adamic men. One notes the great strength of his face, of the fullest Greek pattern, and combining the quality of weight with that which soars and ascends; head high-domed and perfectly symmetrical, with no bulging of the forehead; brows remarkably arching; nose straight and broad, with a strong square bridge; gray beard, in bushy fleeces or locks; fluid countenance, well seamed; blue eyes, with very heavy projecting lids; and in physiognomy, as in his whole form withal, a certan cast of chivalry:

'Douglas! Douglas! tender and true.'

While not incapable, also, on due occasions, of measureless obstinacy and hauteur."

In his special criticism and interpretation of leaves of grass, Mr. BURROUGHS has a profound felicity. What finer and more inclusive statement of the section, entitled *Walt Whitman*, could be made than this:

"The next piece, *Walt Whitman*, the longest in the book, is a microcosm of the whole, and of the poet himself. It was written first in order of time, includes the strongest lights and shades, has the most grace, has a primal freshness as of Paradise itself, has the serenity of the clearest sky, and yet from time to time, and especially in some of the concluding parts, abandons itself to a play of power almost unprecedented in authorship, and reminding one of some huge leviathan sporting and darting and rolling in the measureless ocean. The piece, in its sections, is varied beyond statement, yet all the parts and characters are fused into a perfect coherence. Of many, one; the youth, the lover, the traveler, the father, the priest, the philosopher, the participator in sea fight and land fight, the dreamy ecstatic, are all here, and others besides. Yet the character is one only, moving with astronomical volition through every mood and phase of experience. The poet migrates through all, yet remains himself. He exults like a well-grown joyous child over the facts of his own life, his eyesight, his sense of touch and of hearing, and all the delights and miracles he sees in the objects of the material world. *Walt Whitman* is, in truth, an epic of the senses, passions, attributes of the body and soul. It is especially to it that the first two verses of the *Inscription* apply. It is full of animality, without doubt; but I think it is fuller of aspiration and even of mysticism.

Here, again, is a noble passage upon the poet's treatment of the Human Body:

"The poet seems to gaze in a mood of awe and worship upon the mere material human body, either male or female, and all its functions. Nothing is more intoxicating, nothing more sacred than the Body; he often capitalizes the word, as is done with the name of the Deity. Far different from the world's acceptance of it is his acceptance. Far from avoiding it, to dwell upon the Body, to sing of it, seems to imbue him with a devout ecstasy and passion.

The purity of the Body in its juices and vascular and vital attributes, and all its organs, is, in fact, one of the lessons, if not the chief lesson of the book. To the young, or to any, its atmosphere in this respect is invaluable. One who has the volume for a daily companion will be under a constant invisible influence toward physiological cleanliness, strength, and gradual severance from all that corrupts and makes morbid and mean."

Mr. BURROUGHS sees that the poet's book is written mainly for the future of the interior of our country:

"The centre of its standards, or the region where it is to be proved and justified, is, perhaps, the West—the Valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific slopes. It anticipates the unfolding of the country in that direction. Few people think how fast the theatre of our national history is being transferred from the Atlantic seaboard to the Valley of the Mississippi, and beyond; and how surely the foreign forms, both in literature and manners, of our seaport towns, will fail to meet the demands of inland America. And it is with his eye upon the West, and in the spirit of our resistless onward movement, that WALT WHITMAN has written. He seeks to beget and lead forward the greatness which he celebrates. His poetry, therefore, is not a reminiscence, or a closing up of an era or race, as SHAKESPEARE is, but is a prophecy, and has unbounded vista."

Upon the much vexed question of the rhythms of *Leaves of Grass* our author has the following just and pregnant sentences:

"Of the form of WALT WHITMAN's verse, except so far as it is connected with the general purpose of the book, discussed in another place, I have yet said nothing. Coming from the dulcet metres of TENNYSON, to the irregular and long-returning rhythm of *Leaves of Grass*, may well puzzle any current reader. Yet the sentences here are always poised and well-timed; never slovenly, never loose, but give a sense of the utmost firmness, with the least possible limitation or constraint. There is often a flowing grace and inevitableness about them, fading gradually away and afar off, like the lines of the horizon. It is not the form of architecture, or of any exact diagrams, but the tally of trees, hills, paths, etc., or the cadence of winds, or the rythm of waves on a beach.

In the grand literary relics of nations, it may be observed that their best poetry has always spurned the routine poetic, and adopted essentially the prose form, preserving interior rhythm only. But it is to the future I leave the vast question of the form of these poems."

In reviewing the war-poems of WALT WHITMAN, entitled *Drum Taps*, Mr. BURROUGHS shows his philosophic reach and grasp in the following masterly passage. The distinction between the antique and modern civilizations, was never more concisely, yet grandly and fully, indicated:

"The reader of *Drum Taps* soon discovers that it is not the purpose of the poet to portray battles and campaigns, or to celebrate special leaders or military prowess, but rather to chant the human aspects of anguish that follow in the train of war. He perhaps feels that the permanent condition of modern society is that of peace; that war, as a business, as a means of growth, has served its time, and that, notwithstanding the vast difference between ancient and modern warfare, both in the spirit and in the means, HOMER's pictures are essentially true yet, and no additions to them can be made. War can never be to us what it has been to the nations of all ages down to the present; never the main fact—the paramount condition, tyrannizing over all the affairs of national and individual life; but only an episode, a passing interruption; and the poet who in our day would be as true to his nation and times as HOMER was to his, must treat of it from the standpoint of peace and progress, and even benevolence. Vast armies rise up in a night, and disappear in a day—a million of men, inured to battle and to blood, go back to the avocations of peace without a moment's confusion or delay—indicating clearly the tendency that prevails."

Equally searching in insight, and marked by a simple and gorgeous eloquence of expression and imagery, is this powerful statement:

"I love *Leaves of Grass* for its cheerful good faith, and because into its pages the cursed, finical, self-complacent smartness of our age has not entered, and does not once stain with its brilliant and bitter poison a single line there. The characteristic of prevailing literature is to make fun of everything. Our writers are perpetually engaged in turning character and humanity around and around, to discover something ridiculous and point out defects, and are always generating and giving out productions from a supercilious point of view. Amid them comes this work, like a visitant from another and a distant clime. On its forehead Belief is stamped; and, fortified with complete science, its firm and mellow voice again speaks as from that atmosphere of far-back time when God descended and walked as a brother among men.

Out of such atmosphere, and with such primal and universal ties, up springs this structure, sheaf-like, enigmatic, various, yet one; and as we gaze and gaze, and wisn the unlocking word, gradually the dimness and the many-tinted, many-twining lines become illumined, definite, showing clearly the word—Modernness."

Such writing as this is truly magnificent, and the most renowned author in the world might be proud of it. Far higher, however, than any merit Mr. BURROUGHS' book has as a piece of noble diction, or as a bold and vivid sketch of an American personality, or even as a successful commentary upon a vast and difficult poem, is its value as a contribution of ideas to creative art, and as an armory of doctrines and principles in criticism. We know of no work that sheds such transcendent illuminations upon the profoundly immersed questions of the primordial law and genesis of the masterpieces of human genius, and lights with such penetrant splendor the open road to the triumphs of the future. It has, indeed, the signal distinction of being almost the only modern book which announces with sturdy faith and courage the great canons by which, and only by which, the works of the supreme poets and artists of all ages can be saved from academic condemnation, and in their absolute entirety victoriously explained and vindicated. All too brief, as it is, it has yet a score of golden annunciations whose rich worth makes the wealth of far more ambitious and dazzling treatises poor in comparison; and with all its modesty of tone and simplicity of statement, it will ring in the ear of every thoughtful mind as a pealing trumpet of recall to the eternal standards of high art, well-nigh deserted and forgotten even by the best minds of the present century. Subjected to the tests and logic in vogue, the master-pieces of Greece and India, of old Asia and modern Europe—the accomplished grandeurs of Homer, Phidias, Æschylus, Valmiki, Hafiz, Vyasa, Lucretius, Tacitus, Juvenal, Ezekiel, Isaiah, Dante, Angelo, Rabelais, Swedenborg, Rembrandt, Shakespeare—all must fall, and the *Saturday Review* and *North American Quarterly* flourish over them. What work, indeed, among all those upon which Time has set the divine crown, could live in the application of the current principles of criticism? Our author sees it, and in the profound of absolute Nature, in the fathomless depths of that poem of God, the world, he perceives the laws which have given genesis to the works of the superhuman brood of poets and artists who have wrought in the spirit of the Universe in its totality and integrity, and repeated in art and literature the act of the divine creation; and he declares the immutable canons upon which alone are, and [illegible] the sublimities of the grand masters, and which alone can give them unquaking and everlasting support, and conserve them to the love and reverence, by justifying them to the reason of mankind. We know of nothing more massive and subtle, more penetrating, exhaustive and telling, or filled with a serener wisdom, than the intimations and assertions of artistic law, and the powerful criticisms, which we cite here:

"What is the reason that the inexorable and perhaps decided standard by which poems, and other productions of art, must be tried, after the application of all minor tests, is the standard of absolute Nature? The question can hardly be answered, but the answer may be hinted at. The standard of form, for instance, is presented by Nature, out of the prevailing shapes of her growths, and appears to perfection in the human body. All the forms in art, sculpture, architecture, etc., follow it. Of course the same in colors; and, in fact, the same even in music, though more human and carried higher.

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I know that, at first sight, certain works of art, in some branches, do not exhibit this identity and convertibility. But it needs only a little trouble and thought to trace them. I assert that every true work of art has arisen, primarily, out of its maker, apart from his talent and manipulation, being filled fuller than other men with this passionate affiliation and identity with nature.

* * * To him that is pregnable, the rocks, the hills, the evening, the grassy bank, the young trees and old trees, the various subtle dynamic forces, the sky, the seasons, the birds, the domestic animals, &c., furnish intimate and precious relations at first hand, which nothing at second hand can supply. Their spirit affords to man's spirit, I sometimes think, its only inlet to clear views of the highest philosophy and religion. Only in their spirit can he himself have health, sweetness, and proportion; and only in their spirit can he give any essentially sound judgment of a poem, no matter what the subject of it may be."

Nature, it will be seen, says our author, supplies the only permanent standards alike for literary or artistic creation and criticism. But is not WORDSWORTH, some may ask, the poet and prophet of all this? And here follows a word of fate upon WORDSWORTH:

"Dating mainly from WORDSWORTH and his school, there is in modern literature, and especially in current poetry, a great deal of what is technically called Nature.

WORDSWORTH was truly a devout and loving observer of Nature, and perhaps has indicated more surely than any other poet the healthful moral influence of the milder aspects of rural scenery. But to have spoken in the full spirit of the least fact which he describes would have rent him to atoms. To have accepted Nature in her entirety, as the absolutely good and the absolutely beautiful, would have been to him tantamount to moral and intellectual destruction. He is simply a rural and metaphysical poet whose subjects are drawn mostly from Nature, instead of from society, or the domain of romance; and he tells in so many words what he sees and feels in the presence of natural objects. He has definite aim, like a preacher or moralist as he was, and his effects are nearer akin to those of pretty vases and parlor ornaments than to trees or hills.

In Nature everything is held in solution; there are no discriminations, or failures, or ends; there is no poetry or philosophy—but there is that which is better, and which feeds the soul, diffusing itself through the mind in calm and equable showers. To give the analogy of this in the least degree was not the success of WORDSWORTH. Neither has it been the success of any of the so-called poets of Nature since his time. Admirable as many of these poets are in some respects, they are but visiting-card callers upon Nature, going to her for tropes and figures only. In the products of the lesser fry of them I recognize merely a small toying with nature—a kind of sentimental flirtation with birds and butterflies."

Modern verse, and the whole modern theory of beauty as the vital element of poetry, receives a verdict equally just and irreversible:

"Modern verse does not express the great liberating power of art, but only its conventional limitations, and the elegant finish of details to which society runs. It never once ceases to appeal directly to that part of the mind which is cognizant of mere form—form denoted by regular lines. It is never so bold as music, which in the analysis is discord, but in the synthesis is harmony; and falls far short of painting, which puts in masses of subdued color to one brilliant point, and which is forever escaping out of mere form into vista.

In ancient mythology beauty is represented as riding on the back of a lion; meaning, probably, that beauty cannot be enjoyed alone—cannot be separated from power, or even savage necessity. In short, that it is linked with its opposite. This is the invariable order of nature.

The current poetry of the day is an attempt to give us beauty without the lion. It aims at great surface charm—possesses the merit of form, of color of jewels, of perfume—but has none of the charm of power and aboriginal might, or the charm shown by the best Greek and oldest Asiatic bards, which is above all color and sparkle, and upon which these things wait as willing slaves. It proceeds on the theory that beauty is a dainty discriminate, something to be arrived at by a sifting, clarifying process; that it is quite accidental, residing in certain things and not in others; that it is entirely distinct from use and economy, and is peculiarly the province of poetry, being achieved here by a lucky combination of sweet, picked words and tropes, &c. Hence, on opening a book of modern poetry, one feels like exclaiming, Well, here is the beautiful at last, divested of everything else—of truth, of power, of economy; and one may add, of beauty too.

'Labor for labor's sake,' says LOCKE, 'is against nature;' and beauty sought directly as beauty is the spinal weakness of modern verse.

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It comes to me that there is something implied or understood when we look upon a beautiful object, that has quite as much to do with the impression made upon the mind as anything in the object itself, perhaps more. There is somehow an immense and undefined background of vast and unconscionable energy, as of earthquakes, and ocean storms, and cleft mountains, across which things of beauty play, and to which they constantly defer; and when this background is wanting, as it is in most current poetry, beauty sickens and dies, or at most has only a feeble existence.

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Nature does nothing merely for beauty; beauty follows as the inevitable result; and the impression of total health and finish which her works make upon the mind is owing as much to those things which are not technically called beautiful as to those which are. The former give identity to the latter. The one is to the other what substance is to form, or bone to flesh. The beauty of nature includes all that is called beautiful, as its flower; and all that is not called beautiful, as its stalk and roots.

Indeed when I go to the woods or fields, or ascend to the hill-top, I do not seem to be gazing upon beauty at all, but to be breathing it like the air. I am not dazzled or astonished; I am in no hurry to look, lest it be gone. I would not have the litter and debris removed, or the banks trimmed, or the ground painted. What I enjoy is commensurate with the earth and sky itself. It clings to the rocks and trees; it is kindred to the roughness and savagery; it lurks in every tangle and chasm; it perches on the dry oak stubbs; the fox and the coon give it out as they pass; the crows caw it, and weave it into their nests of coarse sticks; the cattle low it, and every mountain path leads to its haunts. I am not a spectator of, but a participator in it. It becomes as the iron and lime and oxygen in my blood and bones. It is not an adornment; its roots strike to the centre of the earth.

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Comparatively few minds are impressed with the organic beauty of the world. That there are gleams and touches here and there which not only have no reference 'to the compact truth of the whole,' but which are lucky exceptions to the general rule, and which it is the province of art to fix and perpetuate in color or form, is the notion of all our poets and poetlings. Outside of *Leaves of Grass* there is no theory or practice in modern letters that keeps in view the principle after which the highest artists, like MICHAEL ANGELO, have wrought, namely, that in the unimpeachable health and rectitude and latent power of the world are to be found the true sources of beauty for purposes of Art.

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The whole stress of Walt Whitman is the supply of what is wanted in this direction. He possesses almost to excess the quality in which our imaginative writers and artists are all and each of them barren. The inspiration of the facts *per se* of the human body, and of rude abysmal man, are upon him; and he speaks out of them without being diverted a moment by the current conventions, or any inquiry as to what is the literary mode, or what the public taste.

Woe to that poet, musician, or any artist, who disengages beauty from the wide background of rudeness, darkness and strength—and disengages her from absolute nature! The mild and beneficent aspects of nature—what gulfs and abysses of power underlie them! The great, ugly, barbaric earth—yet the summing up, the plenum of all we know, or can know, of beauty! So the orbic poems of the world have a foundation as of the earth itself, and are beautiful because they are something else first. Homer chose for his groundwork War, clinching, tearing, tugging war; in Dante it is Hell; in Milton, Satan and the Fall; in Shakespeare it is pride and diabolic passion. What is it in Tennyson? Soft, aristocratic ennui and luxury and love-sick sentiment. The dainty poets, 'the eye singers, ear singers, love singers,' have not the courage, the stamina, to accept the gross in nature or life; that which is the basis of all else. Only the great masters accept all. It is this which gives genesis to their works."

No comment could add to the glory of these paragraphs. Here, too, is a sentence worthy to be wrought in giant letters of basalt and iron, and blazoned with gold, for the counsel and warning of all artists of every order and degree. It is quietly and simply said, but it belongs to the region of the lightnings:

"The highest art is not to express art, but to express life and communicate power."

And here, again, is a maxim, mightiest of the mighty:

"The standard by which to measure the work of a poet of the very first class, is neither the standard of the parlor, of society, nor even of æsthetics or erudition, but the standard of the Actual World, with humanity as its choicest fruition."

Thoughtful minds will need no further evidence of the sterling value of this volume than [illegible] we have culled from its pages, and to all such we cordially commend it. It deserves the most serious perusal and reflection, composed, as it is, in the best interests of American literature, and destined, as we cannot doubt, to prove a seed-cone of many noble growths from other minds hereafter. Its value as a key to the works and personal character of a misunderstood and slandered poet, is unquestionably great, but far less than it can claim in respect to the inspiration and defence it brings to art, and the correction and illumination it offers to criticism. Modest as are its form and pretensions, we know of no book since EMERSON's first Essays, that deserves to be placed beside it, either for intrinsic worth or power of gracious influence.

W. D. O'C.

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*NOTES ON WALT WHITMAN AS POET AND PERSON. By JOHN BURROUGHS. New-York: American News Company. 1867.

THE SHEPHERD'S WIFE'S SONG.

BY ROBIN GREENE—1590.

Ah, What is love? It is a pretty thing,
As sweet unto a shepherd as a king,
And sweeter too;
For kings have cares that wait upon a crown,
And cares can make the sweetest love to frown.
Ah then, ah then,
If country loves such sweet desires do gain,
What lady would not love a shepherd swain?

His flocks are folded, he comes home at night,
As merry as a king in his delight,
And merrier too;
For kings bethink them what the state require,
Where shepherds careless carol by the fire.
Ah then, ah then,
If country loves such sweet desires do gain,
What lady would not love a shepherd swain?

He kisseth first, then sits as blithe to eat
His cream and curds as doth the king his meat,
And blither too;
For kings have often fears when they do sup,
Where shepherds dread no poison in their cup.
Ah then, ah then,
If country loves such sweet desires do gain,
What lady would not love a shepherd swain?

To bed he goes, as wanton then, I ween,
As is a king in dalliance with a queen,
More wanton too;
For kings have many griefs, affects, to move,
Where shepherds have no greater grief than love.
Ah, then, ah then,
If country loves such sweet desires do gain,
What lady would not love a shepherd swain?

Upon his couch of straw he sleeps as sound
As doth the king upon a bed of down,
And sounder too;
For cares cause kings full oft their sleep to spill,
Where weary shepherds lie and sleep their fill.
Ah then, ah then,
If country loves such sweet desires do gain,
What lady would not love a shepherd swain?

Thus with his wife he spends the year, as blithe
As doth the king at every tide or sith,
And blither too;
For kings have wars and broils to take in hand,
When shepherds laugh and love upon the land.
Ah then, ah then,
If country loves such sweet desires do gain,
What lady would not love a shepherd swain?

DUMAS' COMEDY.

M. ALEX. DUMAS gives in a late Paris newspaper the following history of "Mlle. de Belle Isle," and "Les Demoiselles de Saint Cyr," his brilliant comedies:

In 1834 BRUNSWICK one morning called at my lodgings. He came from the Porte St. Martin Theatre, to whose manager he had read a piece in two acts. The manager had rejected it. Giving me the manuscript play he asked me to read it, telling me the manager positively refused to have anything to do with it. I read it. The scene took place among our cotemporaries. The characters represented were persons of the middle classes. The play was built on the disappearance of the heroine, who was unable to say where she had been. There was no allusion to a broken ring made in it. The whole play, and especially its execution, was as bad as bad could be. I told BRUNSWICK I approved the manager's rejection of the play. Nevertheless BRUNSWICK left the play with me, and said "an imagination like mine" could do something with the little which was in the piece. He called on me again in a month from then. I had examined his piece attentively. It might be turned into a piece, but the necessary developments were so great as to alarm me, for they led to nothing less than a five act historical comedy. Nevertheless my refusal to write the play was not positive, so I asked BRUNSWICK what were his conditions of colabor. He said: "As cheap as you could desire; for I look on the play as hopeless. If you will pay me 300f. I shall be well contented." I replied:

"That certainly is cheap enough; but I reserve the right to increase the 300f."

He responded: "I grant you that right, but not the right to give me less than 300f."

"I accept your condition, as less than 300f. would be nothing."

After this conversation four years elapsed. The whole play was written, all except the first scene of it, that scene in which a sequin is broken. At last BRUNSWICK, becoming tired of waiting for his 300f., sent CHARLIEU to me. "Do you intend to write the play whose idea you took from BRUNSWICK?" said he.

"Certainly."

"When?"

"O, as for that,—I have not so much as found—"

"The catastrophe?"

"No. The commencement. Why do you ask?"

"BRUNSWICK sent me. He would like to receive the 300f. you promised to give him for the idea. Shall I pay him?"

"To be sure."

"So you really mean to write the play?"

"Yes."

"Then I shall ask him for a formal conveyance of all his rights to you, and give him his 300f."

"I wish you would."

BRUNSWICK received his 300f. six months before the play was brought out, and when I paid him those 300f. I did not know whether the play would see the foot-lights. Soon after CHARLIEU left, a young Sicilian paid me a visit. His name was AMARI. I had become intimate with him in a *Carbonari* lodge while at Palermo in 1835. When we bade each other adieu we cut a playing-card in two pieces; each of us took one piece and came to an understanding that we should give the fragment to no one but a person in whom the utmost confidence might be placed. He laid before me the half-card which recalled all things, and we talked freely about the conspiracies organized in France and in Sicily. He detected my mind wandering away from the subject of conversation, and asked: "Your wits are wool-gathering?" I confessed. "They are. You have (by unconsciously doing me a great service) made me absent-minded." He replied: "I am very glad to hear I have been of service to you. Will you tell me the way?"

"I have for four years been trying to invent the first scene of a comedy otherwise ready for performance; my invention has been barren; what I have in vain sought you have given me with that half-card." 'Twas true. I was in possession of the scene of the sequin. In a fortnight my brain had the comedy written on it, and I need scarcely add I could receive no such thing as help in writing so elegant a play as "Mlle. de Belle Isle." The gift I possess of writing from my mind a play from beginning to end, gave rise to a singular occurrence. In a fortnight after the young Sicilian's visit I called at the French Comedy to request the actors to appoint some time when they could hear me read the play to them. I have said my brain had the comedy written on it. It so happened the day I called was a Saturday. This is committee day at the French Comedy, so I was sure to find all the actors at the theatre. Mlle. MARS asked me, in her dry tone of voice, "Do you request a reading?" "I do, Mademoiselle." "What do you intend reading, a tragedy or a comedy?" "It is a comedy." "Do you propose giving me a part in it?" "Yes, Mademoiselle, I should offer you the leading part." "So well and so good; what day would you read?" "As suits you best." "The play is written I suppose?" "Not one word of it." "I thought you said just now it was ready?" "So I did, and so I repeat; but it is not written." "Then would three months suit you?" "A week would suit me better." "Pshaw! do you mean to say a week's enough to enable you to write a play?" "To be sure I do." "Then 'tis a three-act comedy?" The comedy is in five—not three—acts." "Nonsense!" The actors had collected around Mlle. MARS and me, and Mlle. MANTE echoed, "Nonsense? What's nonsense?" Mlle. MARS answered, "Would ye believe it? This gascon is trying to persuade me he has a piece ready, asks leave to read it to-day, se'ennight, and yet vows the first word of it is still unwritten!" Thereupon I said, "I propose to do more than that. Would you hear it at once—I'm ready." Mlle. MARS rejoined, "To-day? At this hour?" I answered, "If such be your pleasure. 'Tis committee-day. All the actors are here. Summon the secretary of the theatre. Stand in a semicircle round the hearth, and I shall read, or rather narrate, to you 'Mlle. de Belle Isle.'" Mlle. MARS exclaimed: "Your piece is called 'Mlle. de Belle Isle?'" I answered, "It is." She replied, "We accept your offer." The actors formed themselves into a semicircle around me, and I laid before them the play in so full a manner, Mlle. MARS insisted the vote should be taken at once. She feared I might give her part to some other actress. The vote was unanimously in favor of the piece. A se'nnight afterward I read the play from the manuscript to the actors. The play was brought out in some three or four months. What you say about the notes which passed between BRUNSWICK and me is true. Although he was strictly entitled to only 300f. he did receive 3,000f. for a play which the manager of the Porte St. Martin rejected, and which he had absolutely abandoned for five years. The history you give of "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr" is erroneous. This same BRUNSWICK, who pocketed, instead of 300f., 3000f., visited me subsequently, bringing DE LEUVEN with him. The object of their visit was to lay the idea of a play before me. This idea proved "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr." After hearing their ideas I accepted them upon condition they should abandon the play entirely to me, they surrendering it in every respect absolutely to me. I agreed, on my part, to content myself with two-fifths of the copyright; from that day to this they have received three-fifths of the copyright.

ENGLISH CRITICISM ON BIERSTADT.—In the course of a long notice of BIERSTADT's "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," now on exhibition in England, the *Saturday Review* gives the following critical estimate of the artist:

The qualities which strike us in Mr. BIERSTADT as an artist are, first, a great audacity justified by perfect ability to accomplish all that he intends. He is not a mere copyist of nature, but an artist having definite artistic intentions, and carrying them out with care and resolution. Observe, for instance, how strictly in this work everything is arranged to enhance effect. It strikes you at once as a work of art, not a literal reproduction of nature; indeed, the artifices used are sometimes even too evident. But in an age when some hold the theory that art may be dispensed with, and that mere copyism is enough, we welcome a man like BIERSTADT, who, though as devoted a lover of the grandest scenes in nature as any painter who ever lived, is at the same time given to plotting and planning for purely artistic ends. He is always trying for luminous gradations and useful oppositions, and reaches what he tries for. The excess of his effort after these things may be repugnant to some critics, because it is so obvious, and seems incompatible with the simplicity and self-oblivion of the highest artist natures. We believe, however, that in art of this kind, where the object is to produce a powerful impression of overwhelming natural grandeur, a painter must employ all the resources possible to him. This may be condemned as scene-painting, but it is very magnificent scene-painting, and we should only be too happy to see more of the same kind. The storm cloud is a success, especially the toppling crest of it, with the lurid reflected light under it. No picture that we have ever seen has more entirely conveyed a sense of natural sublimity, and there is so much to study that the spectator is detained before it for a long time. The foreground and lake are not new to us, as painting, being simply German foreground art of the best kind, but the cloud is new and audacious; and the relation between the base of the mountain, far away beyond the distant lake, in the dark cave of cloud, and the brilliant white peak in the blue heaven, apparently nearer than the foot of the mountain and not at all belonging to it, is as true as it is rare in art. Mr. BIERSTADT's picture is full of courage and ability, and his nature, which has a strong grasp of realities, is well fitted for the kind of work he has undertaken. The least agreeable quality in him is an excess of method and artifice, but we are not disposed to lay much stress on such a fault in his case, because without it he would never be carried safely through labors so formidable as this.

DELIGHTS OF TRAVEL ON A RED SEA STEAMER.—The heat in the Red Sea was, to my mind, terrific, although I have since found that man can bear much higher temperature without inconvenience. I couldn't sleep, eat or read. Nothing but a perfectly passive existence could be endured, and the various points of interest—Mounts Sinai and Horeb, which were plainly visible, were merely glanced at, and listlessly spoken about. Every one at least looked uncomfortable, and the "prickly heat" that tormented one more than the other was the only distinction in the apparent amount of misery each had to endure.

Troubles never come alone, so my especial antipathy—cockroaches—swarmed in the cabins, beds, and every crevice around you below deck. It is not a pleasant thing to go into the kitchen without a light, and feel one or two of the small English "black-beetles" endeavoring to ascend your leg, or introduce themselves into your shoes; but—horror of horror is it!—to have to get into a berth that you have seen promenaded by troops of enormous insects, and to be forcibly deprived of light by an external authority blowing it out, just as you fancy you discern the "captain" beetle leading his force out for the night. Lie down, and fancies multiply, until tired nature yields at last, and amid dreams of Brobdignagian *Coleoptera*, snatches of unrefreshing sleep are obtained.

Short, however, is the repose, for an uncommonly strong pull at your hair, or an uneasy feeling about your finger nails, tells you too plainly that one of the midnight visitors has commenced his evening nibbles. Positively one night I imagined my fellow companion was playing a practical joke, and constantly awakening me by tugging at my hair. Enraged and out of patience, I rose up, and flinging a slipper into the lower berth on the head of my unfortunate and maligned friend, who was sound asleep, I discovered the disturber to be an enormous cockroach, measuring nearly *three inches* in length, that hurriedly scuttled off the pillow, and secreted itself in a crevice in the ship's side. Great are the tortures of those who, priding themselves on their personal appearance, with fixature and pomade, present that glossy and attractive head of hair. Cockroaches on board ship are as fond of grease and nice perfumes as any young swell could be on shore. The moral is evident. Oil your hair as little as possible when on board a ship in tropical climates.—*St. James Magazine.*

FOX HUNTING.—It may be a very fine thing to risk breaking your own neck, and plunging your family into deep affliction, for the sake of killing a poor little fox; it may be very exhilarating to gallop across country in company with dozens of other red-coated men, and masculine women; it may be very exciting to go needlessly down breakneck places, and even to sacrifice occasionally the gallant beast that carries you; it may be charming to talk over the excitements and perils of the day, with a fair being in one of POOLE's habits, and a hat beyond criticism. All these things may be very delightful, and, I suppose, are so; but it requires a peculiarly constituted mind to appreciate such delights—a very peculiarly constituted feminine one, I should say. And then, if you meet with some serious accident, or even death, of what consolation can it be to your weeping widow and fatherless children to say he died, doing his duty, in the pursuit—of a fox! Or suppose it is the fox that dies, the result seems to me ridiculously inadequate to the risk, for it still remains only a fox. Far be it from me to depreciate English "pluck." It seemed to me a very cowardly thing to shoot those German foxes as I saw them shot. But impartial reflection showed me how much more cowardly a thing it is for a whole pack of hounds and several packs of men and women, to be let loose, hallooing and bellowing as though some savage foe were in view, after a poor little quadruped with a bushy tail, which unhappy little beast they pursue relentlessly to the death, and then plume themselves as though on the achievement of some great victory.—*St. James Magazine.*

MARRIAGE AND ITS CHANCES.—Everybody who surveys social life with any power of vision perceives that marriage is too frequently the means of checking or extinguishing the manifold capacities of a tender and elevated nature by mating it with mean or base conditions. Practically, we assume of most men and women that their lives are in their own hands, that each feature has been of their own moulding and conformation, that what they actually accomplish is the satisfactory measure of all that lay in them to accomplish, and that, on the whole, if misery and incompleteness of existence overtake them, the fault is mainly their own. Practically, indeed, this may be a fair working conviction, but men who dream of an ideal justice which shall be something more than practical, know that our lives are often given into our hands soiled and broken by the recklessness of those whom we have loved most, and on whom we have staked most. Marriage offers the most effective opportunities for spoiling the life of another. Nobody can debase, harass and ruin a woman so fatally as her own husband, and nobody can do a tithe so much to chill a man's aspirations, to paralyse his energies, to draw the sap from his character, as his wife. With reference to marriage, the favorite notion of most of those who dwell upon the possible curse which it contains is that the woman is the more frequent victim of the curse. It is easy to see why this should be the case. Woman is the weaker vessel, and weakness naturally commands our sympathies. Rose-pink sentimentalism constantly misleads people into preposterous assumptions that men are cruel and base to women, but that women are always pure and noble toward men. The existence of a certain class among women, at the bare thought of whose traffic we may be bowed by shame, has given more color to this current doctrine of the oppression of women by men than it fairly deserves. It is wholesome to be reminded that woman too plays the seducer and betrayer, and can oppress her husband as bitterly as she is ever oppressed.—*Saturday Review.*

MOB FOR THE PRESS REPORTERS.—The next serious riot by which the peace of London was disturbed occurred only three years afterwards. It arose out of the attempt of the House of Commons to exclude Parliamentary reporters. All the complicated details of this dispute would be wearisome to our readers. It may be sufficient to say that the name of parliamentary "privilege" had come to stink in the nostrils of the people, and that the opponents of the Government on this question enjoyed all the advantages which the active support of Seven Dials might be considered to confer. The printers of the reports took refuge in the city. The House of Commons sent its officer to arrest them. The Lord Mayor and other city magistrates, of whom Alderman OLIVER was, like his lordship, a Member of the House of Commons, refused to recognize the Speaker's warrant; or, in other words, set up the privileges of the City against the privilege of the Parliament. They were eventually committed to the Tower, where they remained for some time. But the end of the dispute was that the right of publication was conceded, though it is perhaps too much to assert that the mob had any hand in this result. Be that as it may, however, they showed their teeth on this occasion to some purpose. Lord NORTH and CHARLES FOX, then a young man of twenty-two, and a hot Tory, were dragged out of their carriages, and rolled in the gutters. But this was hardly a question in which the nation was much interested. And no doubt, if Government had felt that it was really for the public good that this privilege should be enforced, it would have been enforced. We merely quote the acts of this mob to show to what a pitch popular license had then risen. Imagine Lord DERBY being rolled in the mud! Yet Lord North's Government was a stronger Government than Lord Derby's. And Lord Derby's Government has given, we are told, greater offence to the "people" than ever Lord North's did.—*The Cornhill for June.*

WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON.—I think that Duke ARTHUR did not hate the French so actively as his compeer NELSON did. He had been to school in France. He spoke French tolerably if not fluently. He must have respected the talents and bravery of the French Marshals whom he had encountered and beaten; he regarded "BONAPARTE" as a "person" whose existence was dangerous to the peace of Europe, and whom it was his "duty" to put down; but his inimical feelings were of a passive nature, and may be best summed up in that word "duty." Altogether, perhaps, the Duke's real sentiments toward NAPOLEON have always been passably inexplicable. He "put him down" very completely, and should have been inwardly proud of his conquest; but he bragged about it no more than he exerted himself to save the life of Marshal NEY, or troubled himself to intercede with the jailers of NAPOLEON to assuage the horrors of the exile's captivity. He thought it, perchance, no part of his "duty" to take such steps. He must have had some inward consciousness that NAPOLEON was a great man, and that it was rather a big thing to have beaten him; for there were pictures and statues of PROMETHEUS vinctus all over Apsley House, and the duke himself owned that he considered the presence of "BONAPARTE" on a field of battle to be equal to a reinforcement of fifty thousand men. But he has said less about his mighty antagonist, either for or against him, than perhaps any other prominent public man of his time has done. I could never help fancying that the duty-loving Duke always looked upon himself as a kind of international superintendent of detective police. It was his duty to hunt down the great criminal against the tranquility of Europe. The criminal led him a pretty dance, and gave him aninfinity of trouble; but he caught him at last, and, after a terrible tussle, succeeded in throwing and handcuffing him.

An Exciting Scene at a Political Meeting in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press and Times, June 24.

There was a very large crowd in Lebanon on last Saturday to hear Messrs. TRIMBLE, STOKES, FOWLER and COOPER. While Mr. TRIMBLE was speaking, a poor negro who was set on by one IVANS, the Mason candidate for the Legislature against WATERS, the Republican nominee, interrupted Mr. TRIMBLE with several questions. He asked him if he had freed his slaves and given them homes conditionally. Mr. TRIMBLE replied that he had freed them unconditionally and forever. He then denounced MASON, who is cooperating with IVANS, as a liar and thief. Mr. IVANS said that the charges made against his personal and political friend MASON were false, and would be answered at the proper time.

Gen. W. B. STOKES followed, and in the course of his remarks said that it was the duty of the colored men to spurn the slanderers of such true friends as JOHN TRIMBLE and Mr. WAIERS. The last-named gentleman had given more money to his regiment than any other man in Tennessee. At this point, IVANS, who seemed to be under the influence of liquor, and was very pale, called out that STOKES was a liar. One of his old soldiers leaped from the platform and made for IVANS, calling him a lying scoundrel, and saying that no man should insult his old Colonel in that manner. IVANS pulled out a pistol and pointing it at STOKES, who was not more than ten paces distant, fired, but some one standing behind at that moment, knocking down his arm, the ball entered the groin of the black man, whom IVANS had prompted to interrupt Gen. STOKES. The wound is probably fatal. STOKES instantly made toward his would be assassin, but was seized and held back by his friends, while IVANS was pitched headlong out of the house and appeared no more in the scene. A number expecting a bloody scene fled from the room. Gen. STOKES then resumed his argument, and was heard with profound attention to the close of his remarks. We should have stated that before IVANS gave STOKES the lie, he interrupted him and asked him to give his views on confiscation. STOKES replied that he intended to make his own speech without suggestions from that quarter.

Louisiana Planters' Convention.

Many of the papers in Louisiana are urging that a planters' convention be held in New-Orleans to consider the subject of the State levees, their dilapidation and the best means for remedying their condition. The 22d of July is suggested as the time, and all the parishes which have suffered from the recent overflows are requested to send delegates. The New-Orleans *Crescent* on this convention says:

"Such a convention, by eliciting information and furnishing suggestions dictated by experience, might result in something advantageous to the planting interest. The real trouble concerning the levees is, not that we do not know what should be done, but we have no money to pay for doing it. Should there be an extra session of Congress this Summer, an effort should be made to procure its aid. Then efficient work could be commenced speedily and we should have some hope of making a crop another year in the regions now devastated. There is very little hope that much good can be done in any other quarter. On this account it would perhaps be better that the convention should meet a week or two earlier than July 22, that it might devise means, and at once put them at work, to have the whole subject brought earnestly before Congress."

The Finances of Idaho Territory.

The Idaho *Statesman* seems pleased with the present administration of the finances of that Territory, but says:

"Of the $20,000 drawn by C. DE WITT SMITH, it may be observed that he disbursed only $10,161 75, leaving his estate and sureties owing the United States nearly $10,000. The $32,000 drawn by H. C. GILSON is all stolen, not a dollar having been appropriated to the purpose for which it was intended. Of the $20,000 drawn by Secretary HOWLETT, nearly the whole amount has been disbursed for the per diem and mileage of members, part payment of the printing, and for incidental expenses of the last Winter's session of the Legislature. There will not be enough of that appropriation to pay expenses for the fiscal year ending July 1, next, but Secretary HOWLETT estimates the deficiency at considerably less than that of any former year. The appropriations for three fiscal years, ending in 1866, amounted to $88,229 76. On these were paid only $10,418 25, leaving the Territory in debt $77,811 51. If the sureties of SMITH and GILSON could be reached this sum might be reduced $42,000; but that is considered doubtful, and there will be no remedy but a relief bill to be passed by Congress."

Admiral Godon's Reception at San Jose.

Rear-Admiral GODON, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, in a letter to the Navy Department, under date of Montevideo, May 4, 1867, reports a visit he has just made to the towns on the Uruguay River, in the Argentine Republic. A paragraph from his letter, relating to Gen. URQUIZA, is of much interest. He says:

"Before I reached Conception Gen. URQUIZA renewed in urgent terms a former invitation to visit him at San José, some twenty-one miles beyond, where he has built himself a palace and lives in baronial style, reminding one more of the sixteenth than the present century. He does not at this time hold any political position, either under the General or Provincial Government, being on the list of field officers retired from active service, notwithstanding which no official act of the Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, or of its Legislative body would have much effect without his sanction; and as the owner of more than one-third of the real estate of the Province, and much of its industrial interest, his will is as powerful as when at the head of the Republic. It is more than probable that when the time shall have arrived for the withdrawal of the troops from Paraguay, Gen. URQUIZA will be found by all parties to be the available man for the Presidency of the Argentine Republic. My reception at San José was intended in every respect as complimentary to the United States, and at the moment of my arrival the portrait of Gen. WASHINGTON was pointed out to me empanneled in the upper end of the folding doors of the reception-rooms, and I was told that it was the patron saint of San José. Gen. URQUIZA has ever been a warm friend and admirer of the United States and their Government. Living as he does a feudal Lord, and exercising the one-man will over his Province, he still seems to believe no government so desirable as the Democratic one of the United States."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

An Indiana paper says that a few evenings since, as JOSEPH DREW, Esq., who lives near Greencastle in that State, was sitting at the door of his residence, about 9:30 o'clock, three men came up and asked for some water. He furnished them the water and they then asked him to show the way to the depot. Stepping out into the yard to do so, he was seized and tied by the strangers and taken into the house, where they demanded his money. His son-in-law, M. W. H. WOODRUFF, had retired to bed, but hearing the noise, arose and opened the door of his room, when the muzzle of a pistol came in close proximity to his head, and he was told to sit down, which he did without hesitation. After tying his hands the robbers proceeded to search the house, and succeeded in obtaining $500 in money—$300 of which belonged to Mr. DREW and $200 to Mr. WOODRUFF—besides a quantity of clothing and tobacco. They then left.

On Saturday, 22d inst., the first petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court, in Trenton, N. J., by LEON ABBETT, Esq., of Jersey City, in the case of ISAAC ROSENFELD, Jr., a New-York stock broker residing in New-Jersey. His debts, amounting to nearly half a million dollars, appear by the schedule annexed to his petition to have been the result of unsuccessful gold speculations. Although his papers show no assets now, it appears therefrom that he assigned over $300,000 to his creditors at the time of his failure.

Some idea of the extent of the peach crop this season in Delaware, may be obtained from the estimates now being made by the railroad company, which is preparing to carry them to market. It is thought that the yield in Kent County alone, will be 800,000 baskets. This is exclusive of that portion lying along the bay and creeks, which has its natural outlet by steamboat and sailing vessels. In 1864, the year noted for its heavy crop, there were shipped from Smyrna, 70,000 baskets. This year the railroad company give the quota of Smyrna at 200,000.

The sole remaining volunteer troops in Gen. SHERIDAN's department are ordered to be mustered out of service. The corps is the One Hundred and Seventeenth Colored Infantry, stationed in Texas. As soon as relieved by the Forty-first Regular Infantry, the men will concentrate at Brownsville, turn over to the proper officers all public property, except colors, arms and equipage necessary *en route*, be mustered out by Brevet Capt. P. H. MAHONEY, and then proceed to Richmond, Va., for final payment and discharge.

A Hartford paper, speaking of the Connecticut Legislature, says: "For jokes and facetiæ the House carries the palm, but for that devout spirit that seeks to illustrate everything from the Bible, the Senate is preëminent. For instance an honorable Senator in speaking Wednesday on the Eight Hour Law, impressively gave this as his opinion: 'We have become too prosperous, too wealthy, and like Jehu in the Bible, we have waxed fat and kicked.'"

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 24th inst. says that the crops around that city within a circle of 30 miles are, with the exception of corn, looking admirably, and even corn is doing well, with the exception of being backward. Almost the only subject of complaint appears to be the army worm, which, in many places, has laid the orchards completely bare. Rain is said to be needed, the ground being in many places pretty dry, though the universal expression of the farmers is one of content and satisfaction.

No one appeared before the Grand Jury, in session at Goshen last week, to make complaint against the hay-rake operators—five or six of whom were under bonds to appear and answer—and accordingly the District-Attorney directed that their bail be discharged. The victimized farmers, we presume, were satisfied that they had no present remedy in the case. Whether a remedy will arise when they have been compelled to pay the notes, is a question to be settled hereafter.

The army worm is reported to be threatening the fruit crop in Niagara County. They have appeared in hosts simultaneously in different parts of the county, and devour everything green that comes in their way. They advance in immense bodies, apparently under some leadership, and when diverted from their course by the slaughter of the pioneers, instead of dispersing, the column merely changes direction, and swarms to some other scene of havoc.

The commencement exercises of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College will take place on Thursday, Aug. 8. The baccalaureate address will be delivered on Sunday, Aug. 4, by President ANGELL; the annual discourse before the society for religious inquiry by Rev. M. R. VINCENT, of Troy, and the Phi Beta Kappa address by Rev. ANDREW P. PEABODY, D. D., of Harvard College, on the 6th.

EZRA CORNELL, the founder of the Cornell University, is building at Ithaca a fine residence, of grayish Lockport stone, of pure Gothic design. It will exhibit on its exterior a multitude of magnificent carvings, done by workmen recently employed in Cologne Cathedral. Many scores of them, representing groups of lilies, bunches of strawberries, and other fruits and flowers—designed for corbels, crockets, balusters and spandrels—are already finished.

The widest rubber belt ever manufactured has recently been received at the armory in Springfield, Mass. The belt is 182 feet long, and its weight is 1,007 pounds. Leathern belts of the same width have been used before, and have generally been considered better and more durable, but the authorities have determined to give the rubber ones a fair trial.

An explosion on Wednesday morning, June 26, in the extensive fireworks manufactory of JAMES H. BOND, in the eastern part of Baltimore, destroyed the entire establishment and a large quantity of all kinds of fireworks designed for the Fourth of July. Mr. BOND, the proprietor, was badly injured by the explosion, and several workmen narrowly escaped with their lives.

It having been reported that numerous depredations and robberies have lately been committed in Dekalb and adjoining counties, in Alabama, Gen. SWAYNE on the 14th inst. issued an order authorizing the Sheriff of Dekalb county to pursue parties, charged with such offences, and arrest them wherever found in the State.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention on the 20th instant disposed of the subject of the usury laws by adopting a provision that the legal rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly. Thus the regulation of the rate of interest is virtually left to the Legislature.

A little girl, two and a half years old, fell from a third-story window in Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th inst., striking upon the pavement. Her left leg, and right arm and wrist, were broken, but it is thought she will recover. A month since she was knocked down by a carriage and run over, but was not seriously injured.

Gen. WRIGHT, late Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., has started from Salina for Pond Creek, nearly 200 miles west from Fort Harker, with a party of 100 men and an escort of one company of cavalry, to survey a route for a railroad to Santa Fé, New-Mexico. They expect to be in the field about two years.

A planter in Mitchell County, Georgia, says that he will have cotton of the new crop in Macon, for sale, by the middle of July. The Columbus *Sun* says, however, that his cotton must be considerably in advance of the crops in the surroundings of Columbus.

The trial of JOHN KENNEDY, charged with the murder of THOMAS HAND, of DeKalb, in February last, was concluded at Canton on the 21st. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Aug. 16.

The citizens of Newburyport, Mass., have voted, 355 to 70, not to amend the city charter so as to provide for a salary for the Mayor, who now serves for nothing but the glory of the position.

Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, has commuted the sentence of THOMAS A. WILLIAMSON, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, to imprisonment in the State Prison for 21 years.

Many persons in Detroit, Mich., were poisoned a few days since by drinking buttermilk procured from a farmer who was peddling it. None of the cases were fatal.

Gens. GRANT, MEADE, CANBY and BERRY, and two Colonels, will meet at West Point July 9, to decide whether Gen. UPTON's tactics shall be adopted in the army.

The newspaper proprietors in Richmond have concluded hereafter to print their papers on Saturday night and publish them on Monday morning.

A colored woman in St. Louis has brought a suit for $5,000 damages against a street-car company, for injuries sustained by her ejectment from a car.

Nearly two million pounds of tobacco was manufactured in Richmond in April and May. The Government tax amounted to about $800,000.

The largest single cargo of lumber ever received in Chicago, arrived on the 19th inst., and consisted of 565,000 feet of lumber and 87,000 lath.

A gentleman in Woburn, Mass., has recovered a verdict of $6,500 against the town, as damages for injuries sustained from a defective highway.

A sixteen pound salmon was caught in the Connecticut near Saybrook, the other day, the first of its tribe since 1846.

The army worm is reported to be making frightful ravages in the orchards in Genesee County.

There are 141 convicts in the Maine State [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Atlantic Telegraph to last evening, and by steamship at this port to June 20.

The British Government have decided that Ireland shall not have a reform bill under present circumstances.

The friends of Mr. W. L. GARRISON in London, yesterday gave him a public breakfast in Dr. James' Hall. Many distinguished gentlemen were present.

GENERAL.

The President, and the members of his Cabinet who have accompanied him on his tour to the Eastern States, were yesterday escorted to Annapolis by Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, whither they went on the invitation of the members of the Constitutional Convention. On arriving there they were met by a large crowd, and were saluted with much cheering and the firing of cannon. The party were at once ushered into the presence of the Convention, when Gov. SWANN, in a lengthy speech, introduced the President. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to compliment Mr. JOHNSON on the bold stand he had taken in opposition to the encroachments of Congress, and said that he could not be held responsible for the disasters which were flowing from the enforcement of the Military Reconstruction Bill. Judge CARMICHAEL, President of the Convention, welcomed the President, assuring him that he was not only in the midst of those who were personally his friends, but were also friends to his policy, and assured him that the Convention and the people of Maryland indorsed his administration. The President made a lengthy reply, expressing his gratification at being invited to visit the Convention. He said that when he first entered upon public life he had taken the Constitution for his guide, and had ever since endeavored to be governed by it. He hoped that the North and South would become more intimate in future, and thereby secure a better state of feeling, and trusted that we would speedily become a united people in order that our destiny might be fulfilled. Secretary SEWARD also made an address, the Convention having adjourned in order that the reception might be generally participated in. The Convention Chamber was crowded with spectators, many ladies being in the assemblage, and the speakers were greeted with loud applause.

The trial of SURRATT was in progress yesterday, and the Court-room was crowded almost to suffocation by spectators. So great is the interest attaching to this trial, that ladies and gentlemen who are anxious to hear every word congregate around the building long before the doors are opened, for the purpose of securing choice seats. LEWIS J. WEICHMAN was recalled for cross-examination. The defence labored hard to confuse this witness and cause him to contradict himself, but failed entirely. He remained cool and collected, and gave his testimony in a straightforward manner. He admitted having made some errors regarding dates in his testimony at the assassination trial, and in making the corrections yesterday, gave good reasons for changing his language. At 11:30 the Court was adjourned to Monday morning in consequence of the severe illness of Judge FISHER, who was suffering from a fever.

H. A. HUFFNER, W. A. RITTER and J. A. JOHNSON, owners and Captain of the steamboat *F. W. Brooks*, have been arrested at St. Louis, charged with robbing and setting fire to that boat at the levee on Sunday last. JOHNSON and RITTER have confessed that the plan was to load the boat with goods purchased on credit, run them up the Arkansas River, sell them for cash, insure heavily for the return trip, then rob the safe of the proceeds of the sale of goods and set fire to the boat. The programme was carried out faithfully, but the crew of the boat extinguished the fire, and the plot was discovered. Of the $8,000 taken from the safe $6,850 has been recovered. The insurance on boat and money amounted to $19,000.

On the assembling of the Constitutional Convention yesterday morning, it was ascertained that there was not a quorum present. The question of adjournment occupied considerable time, some of the delegates being in favor of adjourning to the 9th proximo, and others only to Monday next. The latter proposition finally prevailed, and the Convention adjourned in accordance therewith, without having transacted any business.

WM. P. KING and ABRAHAM OWENS were executed at Franklin, Ky., on Friday, for murder. They, in company with others, were engaged in robbing a railroad train, and subsequently murdered HARVEY KING, a brother of WM. P. KING, fearing that if permitted to live he would denounce the train robbers. The unfortunate men asserted their innocence to the last.

LOCAL.

The fourth and last match between *Lady Thorn* and *Dexter*, for $2,000, two mile heats, to wagon, came off on the Fashion Course yesterday. *Dexter* won, after a fine race, in two straight heats. Time, 5:01; 5:09. A match for $500, mile heats, three in five, under saddle, between *Toronto Chief, Jr.*, and *Rapid*, followed. *Rapid* won, trotting the first heat in 2:30, 2:37, 2:38¼.

There were 22 American mercantile sea-going craft and 11 foreigners (bound to or from United States ports) reported during the current month as either totally lost or missing. They comprise 3 steamers, 8 ships, 5 barks, 6 brigs, and 16 schooners—total, 33. Of these 19 were wrecked, 5 abandoned, 2 foundered, 2 were run down, 1 burned, 1 capsized, and 3 are missing.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM presiding, in the action entitled GEORGIANA S. KNIGHT *vs.* JOSEPH N. KNIGHT.

The General Term of the Common Pleas will hold a short session on Monday, July 1, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

Judge PECKHAM, of Albany, is to occupy the Bench of the Supreme Court, Chambers, during the first week of July.

In the champagne cases before the United States District Court, the jury having failed to agree were discharged.

The Champagne Cases.

The trial of the case brought to forfeit certain cases of champagne in the United States District Court came to an end but not to a conclusion yesterday, the jury being discharged without having agreed upon a verdict.

The case was one of several cases brought to forfeit the champagne imported into this country by several of the great manufacturers of the article, on the allegation of an undervaluation of it in the invoices under which it was entered at the Custom-house. The claimants of the champagne alleged that their mode of doing business was to sell none of this kind of wine, which they sent to this country, in Rheims, where they manufactured it, but to send it all to this country for sale here by agents. They claimed, therefore, that there was no market value for the wine in the markets of France, and that the value stated in their invoices to be the market value was made up in the only way in which it could be made up, by taking the cost of the manufacture and adding to it a fair manufacturer's profit.

The Government, on the other hand, claimed that there was a market value in France, and that it was higher than the invoice value. Upon this issue the controversy turned.

Several things combined to give interest and importance to the case. It was one of several cases pending here, and the amount involved in them alone would have made the result of this trial of great importance. But these cases were not the only ones. Similar seizures of champagne were made in San Francisco and in Boston. The cases in San Francisco were tried in February last, and resulted in verdicts in favor of the Government, which also increased the interest of this case. Moreover, witnesses were brought from Europe by both parties, and have been kept here at a great expense, and the whole matter was the subject of investigation by the Congressional Committee on affairs in the Custom-house, and led to inquiries into the seizure system of the Department, upon which we have had occasion heretofore to comment.

All these circumstances gave a great interest to the trial, and the Court-room has been haunted by the wine merchants and the Government officials during the two weeks that it has been going on.

The case has been tried with care and skill on both sides, but so far as present results are concerned these have been all wasted. The claimants were able to convince eleven of the jury that they were not guilty of any intent to defraud the revenue, while one juryman had been so fully convinced that they were guilty that he declined to discuss the question with his fellows, greatly to their indignation.

The result must be taken so far to be favorable to the wine merchants. But no amount of experience in the inscrutable doings of juries would enable any one to infer from this what would be the result of a second trial. And the Government officers claims that this is by no means their strongest case, and that its result in no way determines the others. Thus the labor and pains bestowed upon the present case have accomplished but little toward a determination of the whole controversy.

Religious Turmoil in England—The Birmingham Riots.

The full accounts we have by mail of the Birmingham riots give them a complexion essentially different from that of the telegraphic report.

It was generally supposed, from the tenor of the Cable despatches, that the disturbance had grown out of the ritualistic agitation—and to *that*, in a remote way, doubtless it may be traced. The neighborhood of Birmingham was, long ago, selected as the seat of the Oratory established by Dr. NEWMAN, after his conversion to the R. C. Church. The adherents of Dr. NEWMAN's adopted faith are numerous enough in Birmingham to make a strong party display if they choose. And the provocation to make such a display was found the other day, when a person named MURPHY, of the London Protestant Electoral Union, undertook to deliver a course of lectures on "The Errors of Roman Catholicism."

MURPHY's qualifications for the work of a religious agitation appear to be considerable. He declaims apparently without any appeal whatever to reason, and without any apparent knowledge or recognition of history. His language is sufficiently abusive to be deemed piquant by the class of persons who enjoy religious strife. No fitter person, indeed, need be sought for the task of sowing the seeds of sectarian dissension in a dense community of uneducated or half-educated laborers and artisans, such as the bulk of the population of Birmingham is made up of. MURPHY's followers deemed themselves strong enough to challenge the party whose faith they assailed. Most of the latter were Irish, and the challenge was naturally taken up with zest. That was the beginning of the fight. It had about it all the characteristics of the riots so common in Belfast and other towns in the North of Ireland between Orangemen and Ribbonmen. And had it taken place there, it would have hardly invited more than a passing notice.

It is true religious or sectarian riots have not been of rare occurrence in England. But of late they have rather taken the shape of quarrelings and disturbance between opposing partisans *within* the Established Church—such as those that disgraced the Parish of St. George's in the East (London) for many months. To the bitterness and strife stirred up there, it is not at all improbable, the recent riotings in Birmingham may be indirectly traced. Mr. MURPHY's employers are members of a London Society which has come into existence since the ritualistic movement took the positive form it has recently done. That movement has been gradually developing itself for the last twenty-five years. It has forced some of the more earnest of the Tractarian clergy, singly or in couples, year after year, into the fold of Rome. It has carried thither likewise many pious laymen. It has captivated no inconsiderable number of half-fledged parsons, and ardent young persons studying to take Orders. But, on the other hand, it has driven ten earnest laymen, at least, into the ranks of Dissent for one that it has pushed toward or into the Roman Catholic Church. British Nonconformity has received large accessions, especially in the rural parishes—accessions due solely to what the blunt yeomen of England generally consider identical with papacy—the ritualistic observances introduced by the High Church clergy. The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control has of late years found no such useful recruiting agent as the Tractarian parson. Rome has slightly gained by his zeal, but Dissent has done far better.

Here and there Conservative Associations of Churchmen are formed to try to stop the breach from becoming wider than it is—to urge moderation, to temporize and to compromise. This is the work which a very dignified and solemn Royal Commission has just been appointed to attend to. It is to inquire, at its leisure, how far the old standards of the Church have been departed from by the Ritualists. It is to sit and deliberate for months and probably for years, in order to see what laws are needed to keep such extremists as the Bishop of Salisbury within proper orthodox limits. It is to determine whether legislation is needed at all—how much of it—and of what kind. And while that stupendous job is going slowly on, probably such incidents of the sectarian fervor of the times as the Birmingham riots will continue to multiply. In any case the march, on one side toward Rome, on the other toward Nonconformity, is most sure to go on. And unless wiser, more active and more judicious leaders turn up, the Protestant Establishment of England may decline in membership until the Church comes to represent the religious sentiments and sympathies of no larger a proportion of the English population than the sister establishment in Ireland. MURPHY and his Birmingham friends won't save her; nor can the Royal Commission of over-zealous parsons and their adherents among the laity persist in their ritualistic efforts.

More Troops Required on the Plains.

The recent attack by Indians on Fort Wallace, Kansas, an account of which was published in the TIMES of yesterday morning, is another evidence of the insufficiency of troops on the Plains. While several thousand Indians who are hostile to all whites are roving about the frontier, eager for pillage and slaughter, the penning up of fifty or a hundred soldiers in each of a few isolated forts and stockades is not calculated to afford much protection to the pioneers who desire to open up their farms, nor to the thousands of laborers who are striving to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific by means of various railroads. Along the whole frontier, from Dakotah to New-Mexico, small bands of Indians are committing depredations daily, and yet the only force which seems available to move in pursuit of them, or in a manner to prevent their raids, is that commanded by Gen. CUSTER. Even this cavalry force is so small that it has been forced to act on the defensive and adopt extraordinary precaution to avoid capture. At last accounts, Gen. CUSTER, finding himself unable to cope with a savage and wily force which outnumbered him three to one, was making his way back to his supports in order to recuperate, and if possible obtain reinforcements.

A similar result has attended all the expeditions sent out this Summer. Instead of being able to check Indian depredations, they have served only as a bait to tempt the savages to commit fresh ones, and have been exceedingly fortunate in escaping with their full complement of scalps. So with the numerous garrisons—instead of affording protection to emigrants, mail routes and railroad lines, they have been well employed in preserving the forts and other traps in which they have been located. The President of the Union Pacific Railroad on the 24th forwarded dispatches to the War Department, representing that several of his laborers had just been killed, the remainder driven from the line, and that unless protection was afforded them work on the road would necessarily be suspended. The other railroad lines are equally unprotected, and the Overland Mail stations have been frequently attacked, the coach drivers killed and the stock stolen. All this pillage and murder and sacrifice of public interest is permitted by the Government, which refuses to send, in response to the urgent calls of its military commanders and State and Territorial officers, a few thousand troops to the border. Owing to the lack of such troops, Gen. SHERMAN has been forced to call for volunteers, and to assume the responsibility of mustering them into the service and equipping them. For the same reason irresponsible and bloodthirsty individuals are organizing guerrilla parties to hunt Indians as they would mad dogs, to kill and slay them, regardless of age or sex, as Col. CHIVINGTON did at Sand Creek.

There can be no satisfactory excuse given by the authorities for permitting this state of things to exist. There are troops enough lying idle in our cities and towns to secure peace and quiet on the border within thirty days—or, had they been sent months ago, to have prevented all hostilities. They would not be required to fight—their simple presence at available points would overawe the Indians, and speedily bring them to terms. Government, in consequence of this delay in furnishing troops, and because of its reckless treatment of Indians, is responsible for all the border trouble, and unless its policy is changed this trouble is likely to assume proportions scarcely dreamed of at present. The attack on Fort Wallace indicates that there is some truth in the report that the Indians are banding together for war purposes, and if this be so, the isolated garrisons are not likely to escape when attacked, so easily as did that at Fort Wallace. Prompt action in the matter is required before a formidable outbreak of Indians can be made. At present they are mostly operating in small bands, which may be easily intimidated and brought to terms, but when once they combine as they seem inclined to do, a protracted struggle must ensue, which will not only cost many valuable lives but millions of treasure. Let the hands of Gens. SHERMAN, HANCOCK, CUSTER, and others be strengthened *now*, and such a calamity may be avoided.

The Grievances of an Ambitious Town.

Next to Jeddo in Japan, Philadelphia is probably the largest village in the world. The inhabitants of both, moreover, have something in common. For a long time they have labored under the impression that they could live and thrive without much communication with the outside world. Of late—it may be mentioned to their credit—they begin to see that there are not only thrifty, enterprising and progressive communities outside of the jurisdiction of their Selectmen, but that above all others, New-York is the place to look to, if they are ever to keep within sight of the rest of the world.

New-York enterprise and capital have already opened up the best part of Japan. The managers of the Pacific Mail Company discovered some time ago that the people of Yokohama and of all the other ports of the Japanese Empire had only to be made acquainted with the way of doing business in New-York to open their gates, take down their white shutters, and thus find out that within the last century or two, things have not continued quite stationary. The pioneer steamer *Colorado* was probably worth all the commercial and diplomatic agencies of our time, in carrying home to the Japanese mind the conviction that there really existed business skill, activity and enterprise outside of the sacred and semi-sacred inclosures of that exclusive dominion. The results are tangible to-day. There promise to be Pacific ferry lines, like those now running on the Atlantic, before five years have passed by. In less than that time the tide of fashionable Summer travel will have begun to set in toward Jeddo and Shanghae,—as it does now toward Paris and London. Hither also will come in return the Japanese statesmen, merchants, lawyers, manufacturers, commercial travelers, men of leisure, retired capitalists, generals, admirals, Japanese clergymen on sick leave, and along with all of them, in due season, the beauty and the fashion of the Empire.

The Selectmen of Philadelphia have evidently begun to get a spark of light on these matters. A week or two ago they were not quite sure whether their greatest local question—that of "League Island"—might not be settled to their prejudice, if, in pursuance of their old Japanese policy, they refused to extend to the President of the United States the privilege of coming within their bailiwick. The matter was a subject for long and serious discussions. "League Island" was ultimately settled, however, in favor of Philadelphia; and thereupon the Selectmen had no further interest, for that time, at least, in extending ordinary civility to the President or any member of the Government, and all the white shutters were put up, from one end of the town to the other, and the place closed.

There are tokens, however, that this state of things is not to last; that Philadelphia may yet be opened up by New-York enterprise as surely, if not as speedily, as Yokohama. In the Philadelphia *Press* of Friday there is an elaborate article, presenting the advantages of having the town made a sort of Branch Port of New-York. The writer gives up, in the most candid way, all notion of seeing Philadelphia attract any considerable foreign commerce of its own, since he admits that New-York has "a virtual monopoly of the foreign trade of the country." But his theory of bringing *some* portion of our trade to his own doors is stated in this wise: He would have an instant change made in the Revenue Laws which would permit goods imported at New-York to be carried, in bond, to Philadelphia for custom-house examination, appraisement, &c. In this way he suggests, rather than says plumply, that he might vastly increase, and with little trouble, the army of Federal officials at the Branch Port.

What else the writer expects to achieve for his town in the way of business prosperity, we really cannot see; for he proceeds, at once, on the back of his bonded system, to tell us—with a simplicity truly rural—that Philadelphia "cannot expect many large importing houses to be established *at a point where goods are not frequently received from foreign steamers*." *That* is certainly about as incontrovertible a truth as the writer could have hit on. Foreign commerce implies an exchange of commodities between different countries. The observation is not entirely original, although it may pass for such in Philadelphia. It is just the sort of lesson our New-York merchants have been trying to teach the people of Yokohama.

MINOR TOPICS.

Another illustration of the increasing value of real estate on Manhattan Island was given a few days since in the address of the President of the New-York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, which was delivered at the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment. The corporators in 1827 purchased a site in Fiftieth-street—now occupied by Columbia College—for $54,000, which they sold twelve years ago for $325,000. With $115,000 of this sum they bought the thirty-seven acres they now hold at Washington Heights, and it is now said that for twenty acres of those grounds they could obtain a sum sufficient to re-cover not only the original investment, but all the money which has been expended by them upon the property in buildings and improvements, with interest since the purchase.

The Police Court Clerks receive salaries which ought to secure all the ability which is requisite for the service they have to perform. But such is far from being the fact. At least a dozen cases have gone by default during the past seven court days at Special Sessions, in consequence of clerical errors on the part of these officials. Judge KELLY on Thursday referred to these frequent irregularities and omissions in the drawing up of complains and affidavits, as being in the highest degree discreditable to the clerks and to the Justices who appoint them to office. Two cases of this kind came before the magistrate at the time he administered his rebuke, in the first of which the prisoners were two well-known thieves, who bowed themselves out of court with mocking courtesy upon learning, through their counsel, that a Police Court Clerk had made a stupid blunder in drawing up the commitment papers in their case. In the other instance, the date of the complaint was written as having occurred among the early days of the Christian era. Surely, the public offices of the City are either filled by fools or knaves, and every day furnishes new evidence of the distressing fact.

Flour has fallen in price from $20 a barrel to $14, but the keenest observer has failed to see any appreciable increase in the size of the baker's ten cent loaf. The public submits to the fraud and scarcely utters a word of protest. We should like to see bakeries established and conducted on the principle which works so admirably in other countries. European bakers, for instance, do a large bread business, confine themselves strictly to that branch of baking and advertise daily the price of their 4-lb. and 2-lb. loaves in this manner: "Price of Bread this day at the Public Bakery—Superfine 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; household 4-lb. loaf, 5d." So they carry on their business, daily adding or deducting a half-penny according to the fluctuations of the market. Immense fortunes have been made by this popular and honest way of doing business; and if the method has met success abroad there is no reason why it should not at home.

The English wits and critics, from *Punch* to the *Athenæum*, are at Mr. TUPPER again, because that genius is just out with a third series of the immortal *Proverbial Philosophy*, wherein, as his advertisements say, he gives opinions on stars, creeds, ghosts, the future of animals and his critics, beside some psalms and hymns. This fresh onslaught upon England's majestic bard is, if we may be allowed the phrase, breaking a Tupperfly on the wheel. M. F. T. is, if we consider aright, an unusual benefactor to mankind. He enthralls more people with his poetic fervor, awes more by his wisdom, than CARLYLE or TENNYSON or J. S. MILL, and again he is the only living man who can thoroughly arouse the sour fraternity of critics. Thus, in the charmed orb of his intellect, he enfolds alike the trivial and profound, the sarcastic and the stupid of his fellow-men. Young ladies drop the sentimental tear over his page, and satirists laugh with—or at least *at*—him. As, in fine, beside pleasing all the world, his writings thoroughly satisfy himself, TUPPER may be pronounced unique among great men.

Occasionally the judicial absurdities of such respectable old fogies as Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL, Bart., come over to us from the English sanctuaries of wig and gown, and to our untutored minds, more intent on sense than propriety, seem, to put it mildly, intensely stupid. And the most noble House of Lords, which probably contains as many hereditary "muffs" as any average crowd of do-nothings, does not frequently appear with any great prominence in the practical regulation of the United Kingdom. But at times, as if in emulation of the ancient glories of British jurisprudence, an English judge renders an admirable decision, while at long intervals the combined wisdom of England's ruling classes, the House of Lords, the last court of appeal in the realm, under the guidance of the venerable and learned "law-lords," as the ex-Chancellors, &c., are called, evolves an opinion that is both in law and in equity a model. In the late case of the "Central Railroad Company of Venezuela *vs.* Kish," that body decided on appeal that fraudulent misrepresentation or wilful concealment of important facts in a prospectus vitiates contracts for the taking of shares, and is not modified or mitigated by the answer that the truth might have been learned by inquiry. As that was a representative case, the decision has made quite a rattling of dry bones among the innumerable stock companies into which almost every kind of enterprise has run within a few years in England. What would such a decision do here? Some convalescent from the oil-fever is requested to reply.

In London there exists, according to the *Medical Record*, a Literary Bureau and Agency which agrees to furnish, at given prices, among other things, "original well-written medical MSS., and a medical diploma, M. D., New-York." The fact is an unpleasant comment on the facility wherewith medical certificates can be obtained here in America. In our utter destruction of guild-privileges, we have made it easy for a man not only to set up as a master-workman without his apprenticeship, but as a lawyer, surgeon, clergyman or other professional gentleman, without the slightest previous education. In the case of the attorney or the divine, it matters little, since the public nature of their occupations, and the severe rivalry they meet, speedily settle their *status*. But, in medicine, a man and his patient are closeted, as it were, and nothing may be known publicly of the former's quackery or malpractice till the patient is six feet under ground. These confidential relations and freedom from public criticism make charlatanism especially dangerous in the art of healing. Even apothecaries, in Europe, have to pass through a long course of study, ending with a severe examination, before the laws allow them to practice. But here, any man who can hire a corner-store, sets up his blue and red bottles in the bow-window, and if prussic acid happens to get administered for senna, there is no remedy till after all remedy comes too late.

One of the great bugbears of our Rocky Mountain miners is the rebellious or refractory character of their ores. They lose a very large proportion of the precious contents of their ores; they know it, and to remedy the difficulty they rush wildly into reckless expenditures on this, that and the other new "process" or invention, and find too late that they have thrown their money away. This has been the ruin of scores of companies. To an outside observer all this seems very strange. The refractory elements which trouble our miners are the same old fellows that metallurgists have always had to fight. Sulphur, arsenic and antimony are no new discovery in precious ores. And in the ancient mining centres of Europe, where they work down to the last grain ores that an American "prospector" would derisively scorn as giving a "mighty poor show," they have had, and still have regular, simple, but scientific modes of getting all that the ores hold. A step in the right direction is the introduction of the old Freiberg terrace furnace. Simple as a boy's house of blocks, and substantial as an Egyptian pyramid, it stands with its inclined internal shelves, and placidly lets the pulverized ore slide and fall through the ascending fire of its own consuming sulphur. A continuous supply of the rocky fuel from the top gives an unending stream of desulphurized ore at the bottom. Now, if the Germans can economically and profitably use such a simple machine, why can't we use it? We can; and not only that, but other equally effective agencies, if only we will consent to learn by the experience of others, and not foolishly assume that a Yankee knows everything because he is a Yankee.

Paterfamilias has long complained of the perpetual change of text-books in the schools. And this grumbling is not without reason. The books that served well for Master Tommy will not do for his brother Dick, two years later, and Harry, in his turn, must, forsooth, have different ones from both his predecessors. What is true of Tom, Dick and Harry, applies to the whole family, however prolific, to the end of the series. Paterfamilias says this is a useless expense. And, really, when we come to think of it, while sciences daily progress, their *elements* should surely seem well enough established to allow a suitable text-book, on each to be made once for all. The other day we took up the report of a committee in a neighboring city, which believes that what it doesn't know about school-books isn't worth knowing. This report proposed, first, "that Hooker's Natural Philosophy be dropped from the list of text-books;" second, that a new series of Primary Readers be introduced in place of the old series; third, that "Swan's First Lessons in the History of the United States be dropped;" fourth, that the "Primary Physiology be omitted from the list of text-books;" fifth, to change the history in the grammar schools. It struck us that this was doing a pretty thriving business in the way of changes. However, in the discussion on this report two additional substitutes in text-books were proposed, bringing the number up to seven. This is only a specimen of what puzzles paterfamilias in all cities to understand.

The splendid profits which have justly rewarded the pluck and enterprise of building the Panama Railroad, and the great trade from Europe and America to the Pacific which has concentered there eight steam and four sailing lines of sea-going vessels, have been continual incitements to other attempts of providing Isthmus transit. One of the favorite ideas has been that of a ship-canal, but as yet the engineering difficulties in the way have proved insuperable. Such a channel would undoubtedly in the end be the cheapest and best for commerce, but the day of its construction is as yet far off. Meantime the Nicaragua transit is being rather unprofitably used by means of a variety of conveyance by land and water under many disadvantages; the old Costa Rican enterprise of a through railroad at that point is again under agitation, and the facilities of interoceanic transportation are being rapidly augmented by the fast growing Pacific railroads. But there need be no fear that the competition will kill the trade. The single article of California wheat has this year paid $850,000 freight, and this is but the beginning of a trade in one product from one State, that exports a dozen products, and that one sent to a single city. When Europe and Asia make America their highway, there will be no lack of work for all.

It is interesting to note how, for several periods of time, marked by successive industrial gatherings of the world's products, the Americans have furnished ideas of mechanical invention which the English and French have elaborated and perfected. That is the natural relative position of the three nations—the vigorous freshness of America supplemented by the trained skill of the older lands. The mowing and reaping machines furnish one good illustration of this, and the sewing-machines another. In the latter, although we are handsomely represented at the Exposition this year, there are reported to be several improvements, mostly the result of French ingenuity, which are really admirable. One is a glove machine, which, with neither reels nor spools, most marvelously imitates the motion of the human hand; the needle, holding one end of a thread, is put into the work, passed through and pulled out on the other side by a little "gripper," attached to which is a small lever used to tighten the thread as a lady's little finger does in sewing. Then, there are embroidering machines, and button-hole machines, and boot-sewing machines, and sail-making machines, and so on into a very curious variety of application. The United States, however, is rapidly taking rank with the older nations in the elaborateness and finish of her works, and when she furnishes both the wild stock and the cultivated fruit she will stand preeminent. She is already standing high, but her great need is patience.

As the official statistical machinery of the various States becomes perfected, the world is better and better enabled to judge of the really colossal wealth embraced in their soils. Now and then, sporadic facts crop out, in a kind of inconsequent, scattered way, that make us wonder at our own riches. For instance, the late publication of the report for 1866 of the Board of Trade in Philadelphia makes known the somewhat startling fact that the aggregate value of Pennsylvania's three staple products for that year was nearly $160,000,000. Her coal, estimated at 16,000,000 tons, stood, in round numbers, for $80,000,000; her pig-iron, 646,600 tons, was valued at $31,000,000, and her 90,000,000 gallons of petroleum brought $47,200,000—an actual total of $158,231,243. Now, it is only because Pennsylvania has been energetically developed that she makes such a gigantic record for a single year. Missouri, in mineral wealth and her abounding arable lands, her central position and her delicious climate, stands far above Pennsylvania in natural resources; so does Virginia, and there is hardly one of the States that may not be made as splendidly productive as the Keystone State of the Atlantic arch.

THE SITUATION.

The Conquest of the Rebels Complete—The Equal Rights of Men Established—The Finances Successful—The Crops Most Promising, and the Republic Triumphant.

THE BEECHES, Friday, June 21, 1867.

In the war I was thought very sanguine when I looked forward, not only to its complete success, but to the strengthening of Republican institutions by the trial to which they were put. No man can be made perfect but through suffering, and no nation can be made wise and great but by great trials of its virtue and its courage. It is well then that they come, and well that Christian people should recognize that God giveth the thought and the courage which bring a nation safely through such trials. But, the mercy of God has not ceased with the war. Our success since the war has been quite as great as in it. Let us look over the ground a little.

1. It is a great mercy that the plan of the Administration to restore the rebels to power immediately did not succeed. No matter what happens hereafter, it is a great thing for this country that the whole nation has been compelled to recognize all men as equals before the law of God and man. Had the rebel States been readmitted immediately, they would have joined the Democratic Party, and been sufficiently strong to practically nullify the emancipation of the negroes. We know exactly what would have been done, by a recent decision of judges in Maryland and Kentucky. Judge DUVALL, in Kentucky, has just decided that when a white man stole from a negro, the negro could not testify against him, in direct defiance of the Civil Rights Bill. This is only one example among thousands. If we had admitted the rebel States to power in 1865, the results of the war would have all been lost. Half a million of men would have shed their blood in vain. The perversity of JOHNSON and the lunacy of the South has given us happy fruits, which will be felt as blessings to mankind in ages to come. JOHNSON recognized the patriotic passions of the people, till he and the rebels were both made powerless. Negroes now have the Civil Rights Bill and the right of suffrage, and henceforward they will meet their quondam masters as equals before the laws of God, nations and men. The South, now thoroughly conquered, will slowly return to the Union, and be better satisfied with the results of a complete conquest, than if, after a little whipping, they had been patted on the head. We shall have a restored country without a restored rebellion.

2. It is a blessing—politically beyond computation—that we are compelled, literally compelled to adopt the sound principles of the old Whig Party. We have a National Bench, a National Currency, a sound tariff, a National Government, no longer endangered by the demagogue ideas of State Rights and Squatter sovereignty. But have we no Democratic success? The only ideas which ever gave the least importance to the Democratic Party were the ideas of Freedom and Extension; and we have adopted them both to the last point. What is left for a Democratic Party to do? Absolutely nothing. The Democratic Party before the war had a great deal of talent and ambition. What has it now? Not a single man has proposed a fresh idea or a change in old ideas. Can a Party live on nothing but dry bones? This was what the Federal Party attempted after the election of JEFFERSON; lingered on a few years, and dwindled away. The Government is now directed by just principles; a national Government strong enough to crush out petty sympathies and petty rebellions, based upon a free and intelligent people, who have established the equality of human rights, and administer affairs upon the principles of justice and equity. What more do you want? The TIMES recently proposed an era of good feeling, such as in the days of MONROE. How many will second you? In May or June, 1865, I proposed an era of good feeling, and not a man seconded it. I hope you may be more successful.

3. It is a great blessing that the financial ability of the country has been so well developed. All through the war, and down to the present moment, there were croakers who talked about debts, and losses, and impoverishment. We look like an impoverished people, don't we? Never so rich a people, never so extravagant a people since time began. There was not a year of the war in which the country did not grow richer. There never was a time in which the country could not have put forth greater strength. The wealth of a people is based on industry, and industry never ceased. Besides this the ingenuity and intelligence of Americans accomplished much more than any other people could. It is now a little more than two years since the war ceased, and the Secretary of the Treasury has paid off two hundred millions of the Public Debt. The current revenue is equal to five hundred millions per annum, and notwithstanding the average tariff is 47 per cent., the Custom's revenue was never so large. In the currency of the country it is near two hundred millions a year. The country laughs at the free-traders, who said that raising the tariff would reduce the revenue! And here is another blessing of the war, in bringing all the humbug political theorists to their true level, and shewing them up before the people as dealers in fancy politics, as other men are in fancy horses. If Congress does not insist upon throwing away our revenue we shall pay off our National debt quite as soon as it ought to be.

The next subject of croaking has been trade and crops. We made long faces over a short cotton crop, when three years before they had no cotton crop; we had two million bales of cotton when we might have had more, and then complained; we had a short wheat crop, but a great deal more than we could eat. Then we heard of short incomes. The great John Smith had only fifty thousand last year, when he had two hundred thousand the year before; the charming Miss Butterfly had to wear a dress a week instead of getting a new one every day, and the Rev. Mr. Skyblue had to give up a trip to Europe for the benefit of his throat, for want of ten thousand dollars to spend at the Paris Exposition. This was a terrible state of affairs. No doubt the country is going to ruin, for Skyblue couldn't go to the Exposition, Miss Butterfly couldn't get a diamond necklace, and those virtuous rebels down South couldn't go to Washington and ride, booted and spurred, over us plain Republicans, as they used to do. It is a lamentable state of affairs, and there is no help for it that I know of. But, *per contra*, as Mr. Necklace says, I have a word of encouragement for all honest, plain, straight-forward Republicans. To begin at the last end first, we are to have, unless Providence brings some sudden calamity on us, the greatest crops the country ever had. If there is not extensive rust at harvest, there will be two hundred million bushels of wheat, worth in the markets four hundred millions of dollars. The hay harvest will be immense, corn is up and doing well, with gentle showers to bring it forward. Cotton and oats promise well.

The first will be abundant. If this be so what will croakers say next? They will next complain that prices are too low to make profits. Away with the whole race of croakers! Their vocation is gone. The truth is this country was never so prosperous as it is to-day. Our trial by suffering has ended in a triumphant conclusion. The great revolution is complete. The Government is restored to its just functions as a National Government. The poor deluded rebels are not only conquered, but powerless. The Conservatives have nothing to do but hawk about the old clothes of former generations. The Democratic Party has nothing to do but bury itself out of sight as quick as possible. The negroes are emancipated and regenerated. Their masters lashed them, but they will ballot their masters, and the ballot is much the strongest. Two hundred thousand negro children are in the schools, and they will rise up to shame the poor creatures who, in the pulpit, and the Press, denounced them as an inferior race. The currency of the country is sound; the financial ability of the country greater than ever; the crops promise to be enormous, and health prevails in the land, and the American Congress, like that of the revolution, rises glorious from its conquests over all enemies, the true representatives of a Republican People! *Esto perpetua.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The following is the statement of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks: As security for circulating notes, $340,571,500, and for deposits of public moneys, $39,138,450. Total securities held, $379,709,950.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $310,400, and the amount in actual circulation at this date is $298,625,279.

Fractional currency was received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury during the week to the amount of $167,000, and the shipments of fractional currency during the same period were as follows: To the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $100,000; at Chicago, $25,000; at Louisville, $25,000; at Buffalo, $37,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, $50,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, $50,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, $25,000, and to the National Banks and others, $190,356. Total, $702,356.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week was $324,689.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day amounted to $1,008,117 79, and the total amount for the entire fiscal year is $265,853,194 88. Of this sum there was received from Collectors of Internal Revenue $246,983,094 18. Received from the sale of stamps, $15,239,181 78, and from other sources, $3,630,918 92.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

Commissioner WILSON, in reference to an application for the survey of a strip of land formerly covered by a lake, and from which a part of its waters has receded, has communicated the following reply:

As long as any portion of the lake, as originally meandered, is covered by water, the lines of the public surveys cannot be extended over it. Any considerable increase in the area which may be added to the main land by reason of the recession of the water from any cause would, in the case of a prominent lake, pass to the use of the front proprietors. A lake, in which a part of its bed is uncovered, maintains its former status as it meanders. When a lake becomes permanently dry, the lines of the public surveys may be extended over its entire bed, and the premises are thereafter to be dealt with according to the laws regulating the disposal of public lands.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Commander E. Thompson, detached from command of the *Dakotah*, and ordered to New-York. Commodore A. E. K. Breese, detached from the *Vermont*, and waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon James A. Hyde and Assistant and Acting Surgeon Wm. H. Faxon, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to return home in the *Colorado*. Commander K. Randolph Breese, ordered to ordnance duty at Washington Navy-yard. Commander Wm. F. Spicer, ordered to command the *Dakotah*. Lieut.-Commander Arthur R. Yates, ordered to the *Vermont*. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. K. Von Reyken, ordered to take passage in the *Guard* for duty on the *Ticonderoga*. Acting Assistant Paymaster Richard H. Cnipman, Acting Ensign Abraham A. Very and Mate Gilbert K. Prindle have been honorably discharged. The following promotions have been made: Commander F. R. Murray, to Captain on retired list; Commander Edward J. Nichols, to Captain on active list from April 28; Lieut.-Commander Henry Wilson, to Commander on active list from April 30; Lieut.-Commander Jas. S. Skerritt, to Commander on active list from June 9; Lieut.-Commander S. Livingston Breese, to Commander on active list from April 14; Lieut.-Commander Bancroft Sheradi, to Commander on active list from April 28.

Conspiracy to Defraud Insurance Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 29.

An investigation into the reported robbery of the steamer *F. W. Brooks*, at the levee, on Sunday morning last, of $8,000, has disclosed the fact that the owners, HENRY A. HUFFNER and W. A. RITTER, and her Captain, J. A. JOHNSON, had entered into a conspiracy to rob and burn the boat, and defraud the insurance companies.

All the parties have been arrested, and $6,850 of the stolen money recovered. JOHNSON and RITTER have confessed their connection with the affair. The scheme originated with HUFFNER, who was to buy goods on credit, load the boat with them, of which JOHNSON was Captain and RITTER Clerk, take them up the Arkansas River, sell them for what they could get, rob the boat of the proceeds of the trip, set her on fire, and then get the insurance.

The boat was insured for $6,000; some unsold goods on the return trip, for $3,000, and the money on hand for $10,000.

On the passage from Cairo to this port, the boat was fired in the clerk's office, but the flames were extinguished by the crew.

All the parties concerned have heretofore borne good reputations.

Execution of two Murderers in Kentucky—Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 29.

WM. P. KING and ABRAHAM OWENS, convicted of robbing the train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad last Fall, and who afterward murdered HARVEY KING, a brother of the former, fearing that he would expose them, were executed yesterday at Franklin, in the presence of 4,000 persons. They persisted to the very last moment in asserting their innocence.

Attorney-General SPEED left for Washington last night, having been summoned there by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Two more deaths by cholera are reported in this city.

Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, June 28.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association has been held here yesterday and to-day. This evening the Association and its guests were entertained by a complimentary dinner at the Continental Hotel, about 250 ladies and gentlemen being present. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN HILL and other gentlemen. The entertainment was of the most superb character. During the day the members of the Association went on a yachting excursion, and to-morrow they visit the places of historical interest in this vicinity. The telegraph lines to this place are working splendidly.

Meeting of the Free Baptist State Convention at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, June 29.

At the meeting of the New-York Free Baptist State Convention at Fairport to-day, Rev. C. H. Ball, J. Colden, Hon. John O'Donnell, Prof. Waterman, Rev. D. C. Holmes, E. W. Page and D. S. Heffron were appointed a Committee to arrange for the publication of a Free Baptist paper in New-York. [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Later Reports Concerning the Fate of Maximilian.

The Unfortunate Prince Said to Have Been Shot on 19th inst.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 29.

An Austrian steam sloop-of-war arrived at Southwest Pass this morning and landed telegraphic dispatches for the Austrian Government. Her national ensign was draped in deep mourning. This circumstance, and the reticence of her officers, are significant.

They however report that the City of Mexico was captured by the Liberals on the 20th inst, but the particulars of the capture had not reached Vera Cruz up to the time of the sailing of the Austrian steamer.

A More Positive Report—Maximilian Said to Have Been Shot.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29.

A dispatch reached this city by telegraph from New-Orleans this afternoon, stating that MAXIMILIAN was condemned to die, and was shot on the 19th of June; but no particulars whatever accompany the statement.

Exiled Mexicans—Arrest of Santa Anna.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 29.

The Mexican schooner *Atlas* arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi this morning, having on board twenty-four exiled Imperialist Mexicans, who have been peremptorily banished. Among them are several military officers. They confirm the report of the capture of SANTA ANNA at Sisal. They add that when the Captain of the *Virginia* told the Liberals they must take SANTA ANNA by force, as his vessel was not armed, he spread the American ensign on the gangway. The Mexicans trod on the flag, seized SANTA ANNA, thrust him into their boat, took him to Campeachy, and confined him as a prisoner of war.

At Campeachy the Liberals were shooting, hanging and expelling Imperialist sympathizers.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Cross-Examination of Lewis J. Weichman—His Testimony Unshaken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 29.

The trial of John H. Surratt continues to attract immense crowds to the Criminal Court-room, and the Marshal and bailiffs are horribly bored with applications from persons of both sexes for seats within the bar. The space outside the bar railing is always uncomfortably crowded, and it is accordingly ignored until it becomes manifest that there are no more vacancies within the bar. Ladies congregate about the doors an hour and sometimes an hour and a half before the time for the opening of the Court, and many of them endure the close oppressive air of the Court-room all day long. Members of Congress arriving in the city seem to make the trial-room the first point of interest to visit.

Lewis J. Weichman was this morning recalled to the stand, and Mr. Bradley continued the cross-examination. Witness said he did not fix the 22d December as the time when he was introduced to Mudd, but thinks the introduction took place before Surratt was employed by Adams Express Company; at the trial at the arsenal I said I made Mudd's acquaintance on Jan. 15, 1865, and that was my recollection at that time; but if I had been permitted to see the National Hotel Register, I could have told the correct date at the Arsenal; I fixed Jan. 15 because I had an impression that I had been introduced to Mudd a day before I received a letter calling me to Baltimore, and upon subsequent investigation I found the letter was dated much later then; since that trial I found what room Booth occupied on Dec. 2; I ascertained the number of the room by looking at the register; have not ascertained from the National Hotel book when he left, because Booth's name was cut out from every page; I don't know from my own knowledge that Booth occupied room No. 84, but I know it was in that room that I saw Mudd; I fixed the date of introduction some time before Surratt went to Adams Express; at the conspiracy trial I named the recess of Congress as a reason why I could fix the date of the introduction to Mudd; I was then certain it was after the Congressional recess of Congress.

Mr. Bradley here read the testimony of witness upon this point, as given at the conspiracy trials, and he admitted that it was correct.

Witness resumed, and in answer to certain questions by Mr. Bradley, said he fixed the date of the introduction by knowing when Booth occupied Room No. 84 at the National Hotel; met Payne twice at Mrs. Surratt's when he visited the house; I mean he was there on two different occasions as a visitor, but when he staid there I saw him every day; met Payne first in the latter part of February; I said at the conspiracy trial that I met Payne first about eight weeks before the assassination. Witness here detailed the account of his first interview with Payne, when he first called at Mrs. Surratt's, as given in the assassination trial. He testified that he offered to introduce Payne to Mrs. Surratt; at the Arsenal I stated that Payne's second visit was on the 4th of March, and that he came about three weeks after his first visit; on this trial I stated that he came on the evening of the 13th March; I fix that date because it was two days before "Jane Shore" was played at the theatre, and "Jane Shore" was played on the 15th; I don't remember whether I told the Military Commission that Payne's visit the second time was two days prior to the performance of "Jane Shore;" I don't remember stating at the Military Commission that on the occasion of the second visit Surratt received Payne as an old acquaintance; I testified at this present trial that on the occasion of the second visit, Surratt was lying on the bed, and Payne walked in and asked if that was Surratt; I think, however, a recognition passed; I believe Surratt knew Payne long before that.

Mr. Bradley—We don't want to know what your belief is now; we may have occasion to inquire about that afterward.

Witness resumed—I stated at the Commission that the morning after finding the moustache in my room I put it on and went to my office; I can give no reason why I should conceal the moustache from Payne; I had no suspicion on account of finding the moustache, but I did think it strange that a Baptist minister should wear such a disguise, and I think so still; if he had asked for the moustache the next day he would have got it; the moustache was lying on the table.

Mr. BRADLEY here read Weichman's testimony upon this point, as given before the Military Commission, and it appeared that Payne did ask for the moustache. Witness now said Payne came in and felt around for something; the box was open, however, and he could have seen it; I never loaned any coat to Atzerodt; Surratt borrowed my coat for the purpose of lending it to Payne; Atzerodt once or twice put on my hat in sport; it was before the 27th of March that Payne got from the Post-office a letter addressed to "Sturdy;" at the conspiracy trial I stated it was about the 27th of March; it was on the 15th of March that I saw Surratt and Payne fencing with bowie-knives, and five or six days after that I saw the "Sturdy" letter; at the conspiracy trial I said the letter was received two weeks after I saw Surratt and Payne with the bowie-knives; I was mistaken as to the time at first, but I afterward fixed it, and I also fixed the time of the horseback ride as on March 16; you will find I corrected the statement as to that ride; the question was made in answer to a question of Mr. Cox, and you will find it in the second volume of that book. [Report of assassination trial.]

Q.—You were then recalled three times? A.—I was recalled four times.

Q.—You have, then, been examining this book and studying your testimony as heretofore given. A.—I have thought about it for two years; such an incident as this in my life is not an everyday occurrence and I have thought about it all the time.

Witness was asked if he had not prepared a written statement and then revised it from the published book.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to the question as irrelevant. Judge Fisher ruled that the question was proper. Witness said he did write out a statement, but did not compare it with the book; did not prepare the statement and read it before the Grand Jury in this case; I prepared a statement and gave it to Mr. Wilson, Assistant District-Attorney, and did not have a copy of it in my pocket when before the Grand Jury; I do not know that the written statement was lying before the foreman of the Grand Jury when I was examined there; there was not a written statement before the Grand Jury according to my recollection, nor was I questioned from a bundle of papers.

Mr. Carrington objected to this evidence, as the witness could not tell what was done before the Grand Jury. Objection overruled.

Mr. Carrington was about to argue the question, when Mr. Bradley said he would waive the point for the present. Witness resumed: I met Atzerodt in the latter part of January, 1865, about three or four weeks after the first introduction to Booth, and a week after Surratt's return from Port Tobacco; saw Atzerodt at Mrs. Surratt's frequently; saw him last at Mrs. Surratt's on April 2; have seen Atzerodt at the house frequently; never saw him there when Booth was there; Booth was there nearly every day when in the city, and Atzerodt, together; saw Mrs. Slater at Mrs. Surratt's in the latter part of March; saw her there March 25, when she was in a buggy with John Surratt and his mother; at the time I first saw her I don't know what dress she had on, but she wore a small vail that came down to her chin; at the Commission I used the word weak, but did not say Mrs. Slater was wicked.

Mr. Bradley read from witness' testimony at the conspiracy trial, when he said Mrs. Slater was at the house in February, and asked if that was correct.

Witness did not recollect so testifying.

At this point Judge Fisher was obliged to leave the room, and upon his return Mr. Carrington said he observed he (Judge Fisher) seemed very sick, and, if in order, he would suggest an adjournment.

Judge Fisher said he felt very unwell and had a high fever.

Mr. Bradley said he had observed that when he came into Court this morning, and he then told his Honor that he would not press a sitting after 12 o'clock. He was willing the Court should now adjourn, however.

The Court then, at 11:30, adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Inside the Court-Room—The Prisoner and His Friends—Sympathy and Encouragement for Him—The Lawyers, Judge, Jury and Witnesses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

At the head of Four-and-a-Half-street, in this city, surrounded by a dilapidated park, in which sickly, half-grown maple saplings struggle for life, with their roots tangled and smothered in a rank growth of matted clover and dog-weed, stands a building remarkable in appearance for its straggling style of architecture. It bears every indication of Southern energy and progress, for its foundation is imposing, and promises more than the building itself realizes, and the gravel composition which covers the bricks has disappeared from the outer walls in many places, and the bricks protrude, giving the entire structure an air of cheap and shabby pretension. It is called the City Hall, and is known to the country at large as the building in which the Sickles trial was prosecuted, where HERBERT, the chivalric Congressman, who, in the palmy days of ante-bellum bowie-knives and pistols, was tried and acquitted for killing a hotel waiter because his soup was cold, and now as where JOHN HARRISON SURRATT, the last of the assassination conspirators, is on trial.

The room in which this trial is progressing is located in the east wing of the building, and is capable of accommodating about three hundred persons. A railing like that found in every public court-room divides it in the centre, and to get within this railing or "bar," as it is technically called, one must be armed with a card from Judge FISHER, the presiding Judge at the present term, or a note from some legal friend who practices at the said Bar, or be a woman, in which case the *entrée* is unobstructed. Once inside, and, perhaps, you get a seat just in front of the railing, and are surrounded by a dense crowd of strange and mostly unpromising faces. Except the officers, jury, lawyers, reporters, and here and there a witness waiting to be called, one sees few or no faces that he ever saw before; hears such an undertone of comment and expression as leads him to believe that he is in the house of the prisoner's friends; and a close observer can detect a gleam of pleasure and satisfaction diffusing itself over most of the countenances of those seated inside the bar at every sharp sally of the prisoner's counsel, or every apparent discomfiture of the prosecution's witness. In fact, it is apparent to any one who has been there frequently since the trial begun that these seats are monopolized by rank rebels and secessionists, who go there partly out of curiosity doubtless, but chiefly to manifest sympathy and encouragement for the prisoner. This is done without any apparently organized effort, but it is none the less an insult to the memory of the lamented President, and should be counteracted, so far as possible, by the loyal people in Washington. The friends of Mr. LINCOLN should fill at least half of those seats, and give earnest countenance to the efforts of the prosecution by their presence. If not, the public must not be surprised to see this disloyal sympathy for SURRATT increase, and the impression begin to prevail that he is in danger of becoming a martyr.

The prisoner is not obliged to seat himself in the prisoner's box as he should be, but is allowed to occupy a comfortable chair on the left of the centre of the box, just in the rear of his counsel. His brother ISAAC C., who served in the rebel army, and a number of his old schoolmates and personal friends, are allowed to be seated near him. He talks with them at intervals between the examination of witnesses, and during the half-hour recess of the Court which occurs at noon, regarding his prospects, as coolly and with as little concern as he would if he were merely a spectator. There is no particular restraint exercised over him by the authorities in the court-room, and not one person in a hundred who is unacquainted with his features but is obliged to ask to have him pointed out. If that question is asked of some of SURRATT's friends, or of the deputy marshal of the Court, the reply is, "that pale-looking *gentleman* over there is him." The idea of calling him a gentleman is apt to shock loyal notions of right and wrong; but the half-muttered, half-whispered expressions of approbation, or denunciation of witnesses coming from the lips of the prisoner's friends are still worse. "Ah, that's hard for poor John," "See, the Court's against us," and "Its no use, they're all d——d Radicals," are a few of the phrases most commonly heard from such sources. When the visitor gets accustomed to these things and looks at the gentleman, a pale student-like face about twenty-five or six years old is seen, with a broad forehead, prominent nose, and cheeks receding from high cheek-bones toward the jaw, which terminates in a sharp, pointed chin. The eyes are bluish-gray, hair light brown, moustache and long goatee a shade lighter, and the lips are thin, though fresh and full, and are generally compressed tightly together, with an air of determination, which, however, taken into consideration with the rest of his physique, leads to the impression that he would do no one any harm unless certain that he could escape the consequences. He has a cold, selfish, calculating face, and it was he, who, with BOOTH, furnished the brains of the conspiracy. His dress is plain, but neat and tasteful. He sits in his chair as though he was a junior member of the Bar, watching the proceedings rather from professional than personal interest in them. Occasionally he casts a longing look toward the jury on his left hand, and it must be gratifying to him to see that it is a remarkably intelligent body of men. There is not a man in the jury-box less than thirty five years old, and there is a dignified sprinkling of bald and gray heads among them, which add to the favorable impression created at a single glance by their general sound and substantial appearance. They look like solid business men as they are, and when we know that they are kept under lock and key almost, and prevented from intercourse with any one except themselves and the Deputy Sheriff, we cannot help but pity them. They are provided with quarters at the Seaton House, and are marched to and from it and the court-room like so many men in a chain gang. Once a day they are allowed to pack themselves into an omnibus for a two-hours' drive into the country. They ask but few questions of the witnesses, but listen intently and with more than ordinary patience to the testimony and the boyish wrangling of the counsel for the defence.

BRADLEY, senior and junior, and R. T. MERRICK, are SURRATT's counsel. The elder BRADLEY, a bald-headed, full-faced, side-whiskered, double-chinned, rotund man, who, unlike other fleshy men, is petulant and quick-tempered, or assumes to be, makes the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, and does it with all the shrewdness of an old practitioner. He is, in this case, what HOLMAN of Indiana is in the House of Representatives—the great objector, and frequently belches out, in sharp, angry tones, a command to a witness not to "answer that question," after which, in the same ill-humored vein, he argues the points of his objection. Judge PIERREPONT, the leading counsel for the prosecution, takes these interruptions in a cool, gentlemanly manner, and, preserving his characteristic good temper, adds to the perturbation of his opponent. He is well supported by District-Attorney CARRINGTON and Assistant District-Attorney WILSON. The younger BRADLEY and Mr. MERRICK say but little, though the latter is a good speaker, and seems to be in love with the phrase, "convocation of military men," and takes advantage of every occasion which is offered to refer to the military commission which tried the conspirators in that manner. The younger BRADLEY takes notes of the evidence, and writes very slow, occasioning much delay in the examination of witnesses, and gives his father well-employed opportunity to badger them by asking for repetitions of testimony. As soon as a witness is brought on to the stand, and the clerk has administered the oath, and he has kissed a Bible tied up with significant red tape, the quarreling commences, oftentimes producing great merriment in the audience; and Marshal GOODING—his red face beaming with a sense of his importance—occasionally calls out, "Silence in the Court; what are ye laughing at?" and Judge FISHER sternly and curtly orders the counsel to be seated, while he decides the point in question. The Judge's appearance is dignified and commanding. His dress is plain black, his form portly, and his head, covered with short curling locks, and full face and heavy moustache, form a *tout ensemble* which is impressive. His manner of address is clear, and he does not hesitate to deliver an opinion in a style which, under other circumstances and with other counsel before him, would seem almost arbitrary or tyrannical. On several occasions he has told the elder BRADLEY that he must settle his personal disputes with the counsel for the prosecution somewhere else than in the court-room. The prisoner and his friends have learned to respect him personally for his evident force of character, but are not backward in grumbling at his decisions.

But few ladies have yet visited the court, though the number is increasing and they are accommodated with seats inside the bar. In fact, the audience is largely composed of young men, between 20 and 30 years of age, who show in their carriage and general deportment the marks of military training in the rebel army. Outside the bar there is always a crowd of the great curious unwashed, the majority of which are freedmen, who seem to be greatly interested in the proceedings, but who undoubtedly fail to hear one-half that is said, or to understand one-half that they hear. They rush to the court-room early in the day, and stand like turkeys on a frosty morning, first on one leg and then on the other, sweating profusely during the whole session, and add not a little to the odorous condition of the atmosphere.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution has not yet been completed, but it is expected to be the present week. Thus far the policy of the prosecution seems to be to connect SURRATT unmistakably with the conspirators as their friend and boon companion, and it has succeeded pretty thoroughly. The continuity of his proceedings on the day of the assassination has been developed with much precision. At 3 o'clock that afternoon he was seen walking down the Avenue, and at 4:30 was seen on horseback in the suburbs of the city. At a later hour he was seen in a concert-saloon drinking with BOOTH and ATZERODT, and at 9 o'clock took supper with his mother, after which, and up to a few moments before the murder, he was seen talking with BOOTH in front of the theatre. His trips to Surrattsville, his preparations for the flight across the Potomac made at Port Tobacco, and his intimacy not only with BOOTH and others of the conspirators, but with people of the lowest grade of society, have all been proven. The defence, as has been stated, will attempt to prove an *alibi*, but to do it they must contradict a great deal of positive evidence to the contrary. Among those who have watched the trial thus far, there is but one opinion about him, and that is that he is guilty; but there are those who dare to hope that the jury will disagree, and that he will be set free through some technical flaw in the indictment. There is no doubt but that he has plenty of sympathy here. At the same time, with Judge FISHER as the law-giver and a jury, the like of which for intelligence and apparent fairness has never been impaneled here before, there is but little danger that he will escape justice.

E. P. B.

The Child Abduction Case—Conclusion of the Cross-examination of the Complainant.

In the Archibald-Maynard case the cross-examination of MARIA SMITH DESMOND, the complainant, who alleges that RALPH ARCHIBALD and ELIZA MAYNARD abducted her child, was resumed yesterday before Justice DODGE at Jefferson Market. JOHN ANTHON, Esq., again conducting the examination in behalf of ARCHIBALD.

The witness testified as follows:

It was either the second or third week in May I went to the house No. 149 Stanton-street; while I was there Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. Glettner took care of me; while I was sick Mrs Maynard treated me very badly; she commenced to choke me because I would not let the baby go; she caught me by the throat and told me my life was in her hands, and that I was going fast into eternity; she did not clutch me with sufficient force to leave marks on my throat; while I was in bed Mrs. Maynard threw herself upon me, and told me to hurry up with labor, that I was too long about it; I told her she hurt, and she told me I was nothing but an Irish strumpet; she would not give me the medicine the doctor ordered me, and I would not take any medicine from her; I read the inscriptions on the bottles of medicines; after the baby was born she rolled me in bed; she did not give me the nourishment the doctor ordered—no beef tea, nor any chicken soup; I asked for gruel, and she said she had none; she was always abusing me, and did everything that a wicked woman would do; no one was ever present when I asked for things that she refused me, and no one saw her throw herself on me in the bed; I occupied the front room down stairs at No. 149 Stanton-street; Mrs. Maynard slept one night when I was bad in the same room with me on a lounge; when I was very sick I sent for Mrs. Gillespie to sit up with me on two nights, Mrs. Maynard refusing to do it; in my sickness Dr. Roetter attended me, and afterward two others, one of whom was Dr. Mott; I made no complaint to any of the physicians of having been badly treated in the house; I made no complaints to Dr. Roetter, who visited me quite frequently, because he is a German, and could not understand me; my child was taken away on last Tuesday week; at its birth Dr. Roetter, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Glettner, a lady doctress, were present; Mrs. Maynard, I think, was there, for I heard her crying; before the child was born its father told me Mrs. Maynard had a home for it, and a lady who would adopt it if I would let it go, and I said I would not part with it; after the child was born Mrs. Maynard first spoke to me about taking away the child, saying that she had a home for it, making the remark within two hours after the birth, and I told her that she could not have it; I forget when I began my connection with Canfield, and also forget where it was; my child was born early in the morning, I think between 2 and 3 o'clock; Mrs. Green sat up with me; I think Doctor Roetter staid about an hour after the child was born; when the child was taken away no one was in the room except Mrs. Maynard, Archibald and myself, and Mrs. Maynard took it away; I always took as much care of the child as my condition would allow; I washed and dressed the child just before it was taken away, and as soon as I had finished Mrs. Maynard took it away, going into the kitchen; I put no blanket around the child; I never told any one that I gave up the child willingly; never told any one that I gave it up because I had got $250 for doing so; I never told any one that Mrs. MAYNARD had been kind to me; I left 149 Stanton-street the day the child was taken away; the brother of HOBART CANFIELD gave me $52 50 the day the child was taken away; HOBART CANFIELD gave me small sums frequently; of that $52 50, $2 50 was to pay a washing bill I owed, and the remainder was to pay my board wherever I might go; he said nothing about the child; I said it was a shame they would not leave me my baby, to which he made no reply; I said I would not remain in the house any longer, and told him how cruel Mrs. MAYNARD had been, and he still made no reply; when he gave me the money he told me to take it and get what I required; after I left Mrs. MAYNARD, after the child was taken, I went to Mrs. McGOWAN; I told her that my baby had been taken, and complained of the bad treatment I had received; I told no one else of the affair before I came to Court; I did not come to Court by the direction of anybody; somebody in the house gave me directions how to get here, and I think it was Mrs. McGOWAN.

The cross-examination of the witness was concluded by the following question and answer:

Q.—Did you, about eight days after the birth of your child, say to Mrs. Green that you had been promised money to give up your child, and were going to do it, but you were afraid you would not get the money, and did not want to give up the child until you did get the money. A.—I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. ANTHON then submitted a motion to reduce the amount of bail required of Mrs. MAYNARD, which had been fixed at $2,500, but Justice DODGE reserved his decision on the motion until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, to which hour the case was adjourned.

Workingmen's Eight-hour Convention.

An adjourned session of this body was held last evening at No. 267 Bowery, JOHN ENNIS being in the chair, and twenty-nine delegates present. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, reported a series of resolutions to the following purport: 1. That there is no division among the working men as to the justice and necessity of the Eight-hour Law. 2. That they deprecate any attempt to set aside any law of the State as being in its very nature revolutionary. 3. That the industrial interests of the State are being paralyzed by the imbecility and indecision as to the enforcement of the Eight-hour Law, and it is the duty of workingmen to have the matter immediately arranged. 4. That before taking any steps in this matter, employers and capitalists should be invited to a conference with the workingmen on the subject. That Jan. 2, 1868, be appointed as the day for the conference, and that this be considered due notice to all concerned, and should capitalists or employers fail or refuse to respond to this invitation, that such steps be then taken as may be considered prudent and advisable to enforce the law. 5. That the Convention requests the different trade organizations to adopt a plan suitable to their own peculiar interest for the inauguration of the law and appoint committees to confer with their employers so that strikes may, if possible, be avoided. 6. That meantime the Convention advises the different trades to call meetings at an early day and organize coöperative associations as a means not only of protecting themselves but as a means of reaping in the largest possible degree the fruits of their labor. 7. That whenever the labor of females is associated with that of males, the Convention demands that it shall have equal benefits, protection and emoluments, and that the Convention will use all honorable means to prevent female labor from being used as a means to depreciate and degrade that of males.

Upon the first resolution a lengthy and animated debate arose, which was participated in by the majority of the delegates present, but finally it was adopted with only one dissenting vote. The second and third resolutions were adopted without any talk, but upon the fourth resolution another debate arose upon a motion to strike out the date of Jan. 8, 1868, and insert the 1st November, 1867, in which eleven members participated, all in favor of the change, which was effected with one vote in the negative, and the resolution was then adopted. The fifth resolution was passed unanimously, but the sixth being called, a motion was made to strike it out, whereupon another long talk ensued, in the course of which many arguments in behalf of the coöperative system were urged as a most powerful means of bringing the Eight-hour Law into operation, and finally the motion to strike out the resolution was lost by a vote of 12 to 16, and was then adopted. The next resolution relating to female labor was signally provocative of eloquence with its predecessor, and the motion to strike out was lost, receiving only one vote, and the resolution was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Journeymen Bakers and Their Grievances.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the journeymen bakers was held last evening at Putnam Hall, corner of Twelfth-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the most feasible means to obtain better wages for bakers and a reduction of the hours of labor. Mr. ISAAC HUNTER, President of the Bakers' Society, called the meeting to order, when several energetic speeches were made by members.

After considerable discussion it was resolved that a committee of twenty be appointed by the meeting to consider the question of a strike on the 4th of July next, when the Committee, with President HUNTER at their head, retired for consultation. The interim was occupied with an animated discussion of the question, which was checked by the entrance of the Committee. Mr. HUNTER stated that after earnest consideration of the subject they reported that the Society was not, in their opinion, in a position at present to make any successful demand upon the employing bakers, and they suggested that the movement be indefinitely postponed until there had been collected sufficient funds to enable the Society to urge their demands upon their employers. The Committee also suggested that in case the boss bakers refused to accede to the demands of the journeymen, measures be taken to establish coöperative bakeries throughout the City. This report was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that a Committee be appointed to canvass the journeymen bakers in Brooklyn, and engage a hall for a grand meeting of the bakers there. The same thing was also done in regard to Jersey City, with the exception that the date of the meeting there was left blank. A resolution was then adopted by the meeting, censuring the *Sun* newspaper for failing to support the movement, and thanking the remainder of the City Press for their cordial support. After some routine business the meeting was adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ROBBING A COUNTRYMAN.

ANN CONLIN was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of having stolen $100 in United States Treasury notes from WILLIS L. WHITE, a resident of Ohio. It appears that the complainant and the prisoner were alone together, at a house on the corner of Park and Pearl streets, on Friday evening, when ANN disappeared in a suspicious manner, and WHITE immediately discovered that he had been robbed. The circumstances being against the woman she was locked up for trial, although she loudly protested her innocence. She is a native of Ireland, and 33 years of age.

A WIFE STABBED.

WILLIAM CARRIGAN was placed at the bar, yesterday, charged with committing a felonious assault upon his wife BRIDGET with murderous intent. It appeared in evidence that the wife had abandoned CARRIGAN and domesticated herself in a low dance house in Cherry-street, where she lived a life of shame and dissipation. CARRIGAN called on her on Friday evening and endeavored to persuade her to abandon her evil ways and live with him. She refused to do so, which so exasperated the prisoner that he drew a knife and stabbed her in the left side, inflicting a severe a dangerous wound. CARRIGAN was locked up to await the result of his wife's injuries. He served honorably during the war in the Union army.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

JOHN MEEHAN was arrested by Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to steal as a pickpocket. The officer saw MEEHAN attempt to pick the pocket of an unknown lady at the Cortlandt-street Ferry, but before the larceny could be accomplished MEEHAN found himself in custody, and he was held for trial by the magistrate in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

AN ALLEGED LARCENY.

JOHN BELLINGER, No. 30 Bond-street, complains of the loss of $63 84, saying that on the 11th day of May last he gave that amount to JOHN P. GAILLARD to purchase a chest of tea for him, which GAILLARD promised to do, but instead of fulfilling his promise he appropriated the money to his own use. The affidavits do not show why the arrest for the alleged offence was postponed until Thursday. The accused being asked what he had to say to the charge, answered that it is false and will be proved so, but he was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

DEFACING NATURAL SCENERY.

An evening journal has latterly been ornamenting the curb-stones of various streets, and more especially of Broadway, with a legend bearing its name and price, but its bill-poster, a lad of tender years named WILLIAM STACK, was arrested by Officer FAIRFIELD, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while in the act of affixing one of the handbills to a Broadway curb-stone, and carried away to answer for a misdemeanor. He was held to answer for a violation of the act of March 28, 1865, for the more effectual prevention of wanton and malicious mischief, and to prevent the defacement of natural scenery.

PRINTS MISAPPROPRIATED.

JOHN KELLEY, No. 385 Eighth-avenue charges that JOHN SMITH obtained from him five lithographic prints of the value of $24 for the purpose of selling them, but instead of doing so he stole them. SMITH was held to answer for petit larceny, and elected to be tried at the Special Sessions.

A SABRE USED.

THOMAS LYNCH, of No. 241 Eighth-avenue, appeared in behalf of MICHAEL LYNCH, making oath that on yesterday PATRICK CALLAHAN assaulted MICHAEL with a sabre, inflicting a very serious and dangerous wound upon the head, from the effects of which he is confined to his house. CALLAHAN was committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE UNION-SQUARE ROBBERY.

On the evening of the 13th of June last, a man named ALEXANDER COCKOROOF, as he alleges, was set upon in Union square and robbed by two young men named MORAN and SULLIVAN. The next day he made a complaint in this Court and the men were held to answer, the papers being sent to the District-Attorney's Office. Yesterday, however, they were sent back for an examination, which began before Justice DODGE in the morning, the complainant COCKOROOF being on the stand and subjected to a severe cross-examination. No facts, however, other than those already published were elicited. The case was adjourned until the 8th of July.

THE KELLY LOTTERY CASE.

In the case of ASHAEL A. KELLY, whose arrest for being concerned in a lottery scheme was noticed some days since in the TIMES, the complainant, HIGBEE, was called to the stand, and cross-examined at length by Ex-Sudge STUART, counsel for KELLY, the object being to prove that KELLY at the time HIGBEE purchased the ticket on which the complaint is founded, said nothing about any prizes or gifts to be distributed at the concert to take place on the 13th of July. This point was established by the witness, and the case then submitted on the papers.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

SELLING STOLEN GOODS.

JAMES BOYLE, No. 24 Mangin-street, charges that some days ago a man named JOHN WALTON came to him and offered to sell him eleven pieces of iron casting for the sum of $200. BOYLE closed the bargain and paid $100 down on account. Shortly afterward, however, BOYLE discovered that WALTON had no title to the castings, as they belonged to SILAS C. HERRING & Co., and had been stolen from an open lot in Twenty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue. When WALTON came back for the other $100 due on his sale BOYLE had him arrested, and yesterday he was committed on the double charge of larceny and obtaining money by false pretences.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DRUGGIST CENSURED BY A CORONER'S JURY.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 111 West Thirty-sixth-street, by Coroner GOVER, over the body of AUGUST HOMAN, who committed suicide on Friday by swallowing laudanum. The wife of deceased testified that her husband had been of intemperate habits for some years and had neglected his business. He had often threatened her life and his own while under the influence of liquor; on Friday he obtained a two-ounce vial of laudanum at the drug-store No. 259 Ninth-avenue, and drank the contents before he could be prevented, death ensuing in a few hours. The physician in attendance testified that the bottle containing the poison had not been labeled according to the law governing the sale of poisons, and the jury, in their verdict, censured J. D. LITTLE, the druggist, for his criminal violation of the law provided in such cases. Deceased was a native of Germany and 38 years of age.

CAR PICKPOCKETS.—HUGH KENNEDY, of No. 55 West Forty-Second-street, while riding on a Sixth avenue car yesterday afternoon, had his pocket picked of a pocket-book containing a check for $1,000 on the Broadway Bank, drawn by J. F. COWAN and made payable to M. RYAN or bearer. There was also a gold pencil case in the wallet, and $70 in greenbacks. No arrests have been made, as the victim has no suspicion as to who the thief was.....Mrs. SARAH BODINE, residing at Montgomery, Orange county, had her pocket-book, containing $200 in cash, taken from her dress pocket while on board a Sixth-avenue car. The thieves escaped with their plunder.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WOMAN.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2:30 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH DOWD, 33 years of age and a native of Ireland, died suddenly in the workroom of Messrs. IRA PERAGO & SON's furnishing-store, No. 85 Nassau-street. Medical assistance was summoned when it was ascertained that death was the result of disease of the heart. Coroner SCHIRMER gave the necessary permission for the removal of the remains to the late residence of deceased in Mulberry-street, where an inquest will be held to-day.

AN INFANT ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 747 Washington-street, over the remains of WALTER A. COOK, ten months old, whose death was occasioned by an overdose of laudanum, administered by his mother to quiet him. As it appeared in evidence that Mrs. COOK acted under ignorance of the power of the drug, she was exonerated by the jury, who rendered a verdict of accidental death.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, SING-SING, N. Y.—The cadets of this institution were reviewed on Thursday last, at their annual parade, by Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, and made a very creditable appearance. The Governor seemed delighted to renew the associations connected with a school at which he has had two sons educated, and he remained until a late hour participating in the evening's entertainment.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the Anchor Line steamer *Iowa*, from Glasgow, yesterday, were Gen. TOM THUMB and wife, and Commodore NUTT and MINNIE WARREN and suite....The French steamer *Pereire*, which sailed from this port yesterday for Havre, carries, among others, Chevalier D'ANTAS, Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal. PAUL MORPHY, the great chess-player, and Counsellor CHAS. S. SPENCER, of New-York.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, over the body of HERMAN REISNER, who died from injuries received on the 24th inst., by a piece of an iron wheel striking him on the head while at work in TAYLOR's sewing-machine manufactory in Thirty-third-street, near Third-avenue. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Germany and 35 years of age.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Mayor has signed the resolutions permitting the Hudson Railroad Company to use steam cars below Fifty-third-street; also, the resolution to remove the City Hall Park Fountain to Madison-square.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.—The Comptroller has appointed Mr. BERNARD SMITH Receiver of Taxes, in place of Mr. JOHN MURPHY. Mr. SMITH was formerly a dry-goods merchant.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE THEATRES.—During the Summer months it is understood that two, at least, of our City theatres will be thrown open on the Sabbath for religious services.

BIBLE CLASS EXCURSION.—The Bible class of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Mr. WM. T. SHERIDAN, teacher, enjoyed a pleasant picnic at Tomlinson's Grove on Friday last.

PERSONAL.—GEORGE W. BUNGAY, of this City, will deliver the oration at Danbury, Conn., on the Fourth of July.

MINOR ITEMS.—The body of EDWIN T. WATERMAN, ten years of age, and residing at No. 212 York-street, Jersey City, was found floating in the North River yesterday morning. Coroner GOVER held an inquest and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered......Mrs. FLORA CORPER, of No. 96 Centre-street, found a nude infant in the hallway of her dwelling, yesterday morning, when it was handed over to the Police......Yesterday morning HENRY KOEHLER, of No. 156 Elizabeth-street, 29 years of age, and a German musician, fell from the platform of car No. 51 of the Second-avenue line, and received severe injuries. He was removed to the St. Luke's Hospital......Early yesterday morning GEO. SHELER, of No. 200 West Thirtieth-street, fell from a truck in Avenue A and broke his arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital......The readers of the TIMES are notified to look out for counterfeit United States Treasury notes, which are now in circulation, and are exceedingly well done.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—ISAAC WIGHTMAN, an aged man, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday, on the charge of driving a sore-backed horse through the streets of the Eighth Ward. The accused was held for examination....DANIEL WEBSTER, a youth 12 years of age, was arrested yesterday for tapping a till in the store of HENRY BROWN, No. 304 Fulton-avenue. He was committed for a hearing....The Police of Brooklyn have received orders to enforce the law prohibiting the firing of cannons, pistols, crackers or firearms within the city limits until the Fourth of July. According to this order all caught in the act of firing off crackers, &c., are liable to arrest....A lad named WM. O'NEILL had one of his legs badly crushed on an excursion of the Eureka Division, Sons of Temperance, on Friday, while returning from Sanger's Grove. It appears his leg was caught by the hawser by which the barge was attached to the steamer....The coal-office of ROOT & BENNETT, corner of Johnson and Gold streets, was feloniously entered a few nights since, but as the thieves could find nothing in the desk or safe, they left without obtaining anything....FRANCIS P. KELLY, employed on the canal-boat *J. D. Patterson*, had his leg badly crushed yesterday, by being caught between the boat and the bridge at Fulton Ferry. He was taken to the City Hospital....The total number of arrests by the Police in Brooklyn last week was 502, mostly for minor offences....A slight case of cholera is reported in Bond-street, between Butler and Douglass streets. The invalid is named MICHAEL HENNESSY, a laborer. He is recovering.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young married lady 23 years of age, named LOUISE EINSELL *née* STUTZER, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 194 Grand-street, E. D. Since her marriage, on the 27th of February, 1866, she has lived unhappily with her husband. Seeking the protection of her friends, she instituted a suit for abandonment in April last, before Justice WALTER. The accustomed procrastination of repeated adjournments seems to have affected her mental balance, for yesterday afternoon, after having purchased a pistol, she reclined on the floor of her apartment and essayed to discharge the contents of the weapon into her head. The attempt on her life failed, for the charge of shot entered the wall of her room. The inmates of the premises, alarmed at the report, hastened to the apartment, and upon their entrance Mrs. EINSELL sprang to her feet and rushed out, exclaiming, "I've missed this time!" Search was immediately made for her, but without avail, none of the passers-by in the thronged thoroughfare having noticed any person bearing her description. The lady is of German birth, prepossessing appearance, and considerable culture. Her husband is employed in a weiss-beer brewery, in William-street, New-York.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—The following wills were proven in this Court during the past week: Edward D. March, Elizabeth Crawford, Henry Rogers, Eleanor Reed, Susannah Kelly, John Heiser, John Lanner, Joseph O. Reeves, Sarah B. Trott and Susan Ann Brett, all of Brooklyn. In the will of Susannah Kelly appears the following bequest: $200 to Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, to be used by him for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of Brooklyn. In the will of Eleanor Reed, a bequest was made of $500 to the Old Ladies' Home, (Graham Institute on Washington-avenue;) to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church; to the Sunday-school of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Joralemon-street, $500; and to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, $500. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Caroline Hecker, David S. Anderson, John Tompkins, Esther Smith and Frederick Zachariahson, all of Brooklyn. During the month of July no business will be transacted on Thursdays. On Mondays and Saturdays contested cases are heard, and *ex parte* applications made on other days.

DROWNED AT A PIC-NIC.—A young girl, aged 11 years, named MAGGIE BELL, daughter of Officer BELL, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was drowned yesterday, while accompanying the South Fifth-street Methodist Episcopal Picnic to Pleasant Valley. Exertions were made to secure the girl, but she had disappeared before the parties could reach her. The calamity has created a profound regret among a large circle of relatives and friends.

PROPELLER RAISED.—The propeller *Relief*, which was recently burned while lying at Red Hook Point, was raised yesterday by the Derrick Company and pumped out by the wrecking pumps of the propeller *John Fuller*. She is now on the rail ways.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MERCHANT ASSAULTS HIS WIFE.—A New-York commission merchant, resident in Hudson City, named FRANCISCO DE OLIVERO, was arrested and taken before Justice ALDRIDGE, of the latter city, yesterday, charged by his wife MARGARETTA with having defiled her bed, and also with having committed an assault on her by kicking and biting her and otherwise maltreating her; further, that she went to the house of said FRANCISCO's paramour and found him in company with her. Also that while there a man named LASKES abused her in the presence of FRANCISCO. Several neighbors accompanied Mrs. OLIVERO to corroborate her statement, but the Justice, deeming it unnecessary, committed the accused to the County Jail to await trial in default of $500 bail. After being imprisoned a few hours, the accused relented and wrote an affectionate letter, promising that if his wife would get him released he would hereafter be a true and kind husband. Mrs. OLIVERO procured the required bondsmen, and at 9 o'clock last evening the prisoner was again brought before the Court. Before the bonds were executed, Mrs. OLIVERO required FRANCISCO to accompany her to the house of the woman, tell her that she (Mrs. OLIVERO) was his wife, and to take away things that he had there. OLIVERO is a Portuguese and speaks several languages. Mrs. OLIVERO is the daughter of a wealthy English family, which she forsook to cast her fortunes with the one she loved.

THE MAMMOTH FREE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—According to announcement the annual strawberry festival given by Mr. and Mrs. E. A. STEVENS to all the school children at Hoboken and Weehawken came off at Castle Point on Friday afternoon. At 4 P. M. the children, dressed out gaily, and with flags, banners and a band of music, marched up to the beautiful grounds surrounding the castle. Here was presented one of the prettiest scenes imaginable. On the lawn in front of the dwelling was about a quarter of an acre of ground covered with tables, all filled with heaped plates of strawberries, nicely sugared, together with cake. In the centre of the tables was a marquee, elaborately decorated with the bunting belonging to the yacht *Maria* and the ferry-boats. In the centre of the marquee was erected a pyramid constructed with honeysuckles and other vines and plants, at the base of which were pyramids of oranges and pineapples. In front of the dwelling was erected a large platform, decorated with flags, and occupied by the invited guests. The children were marshaled along the tables without the least confusion. They all joined in singing, and at the close Rev. Mr. HARRIS, pastor of St. Paul's Church, welcomed them in behalf of their generous benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. STEVENS, at present absent in Europe. After that the young guests proceeded to enjoy their feast; after which they were supplied with ice-cream, oranges and pineapples. The tables were set for 2,800 children, and about 2,500 children were present. There were provided for them 5,000 baskets of strawberries, 5,000 cakes, 120 gallons of ice-cream, beside the oranges and pineapples. On the eve of Mr. STEVENS' departure for Europe they charged their representatives particularly not to forget the children's strawberry festival, and Mr. SHIPPEN, assisted by Mr. MACEY and others, faithfully carried out this request.

CHARGE AND COUNTERCHARGE.—During Friday afternoon Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, was appealed to by two females, each seeking redress for real or supposed wrongs at the hands of the other. Mrs. ELLEN AHREN first appeared and made affidavit against ANNA MCINTYRE, charging that on Thursday last the accused made a felonious assault on deponent by throwing a tea-cup, which struck deponent on her head; also that she tore her dress and behaved in a disgraceful and disorderly manner, besides being intoxicated and making threats, disturbing the peace, as well as injuring and abusing deponent. On the other hand, ANNA MCINTYRE charges Mrs. ELLEN AHREN with having made a felonious assault on her by striking, beating and pulling her around by the hair of the head, as well as abusing and injuring her; that at the time Mrs. AHREN stole and carried away a tea-cup belonging to deponent. Warrants were issued and both of the females will be dealt with according to Jersey law and justice.

ALLEGED ROBBERY ON A JERSEY BOAT.—At 11 o'clock on Friday night, a young man named JOHN FALLON was arrested by officer CARROLL charged with stealing a watch worth $40, from the person of WM. J. STEVENSON, of No. 498 Hudson-st., New-York, and also with having committed a violent assault and battery on him. The affair occurred on one of the Jersey City ferry-boats while in the slip. FALLON denies any knowledge of the robbery. He says that he was on his way home from the ball match at Irvington, and while standing on the ferry-boat the complainant charged him with having stolen his watch, and then seized hold of and tore his coat when he pitched in. The accused was held for examination. The watch was not recovered.

ROBBERY—RECOVERY OF BANK BOOKS, &c.—Yesterday afternoon three men robbed a money drawer at Union Hall of about $9, when they fled. The fellows were pursued, and one of the party, named MICHAEL FITZGERROLD, was arrested by Constable RICE. In their flight they threw away a number of papers, &c., which were picked up, and found to be mortgages and bank books. One of the books, numbered 52,993, was in the name of WILLIAM E. MESSERVE, and the other was in the name of ANN MESSERVE. The mortgages are on property in Hudson County. The prisoner was locked up at the Hoboken Station-house to await an examination.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—Mrs. SARAH SHARRETT, 70 years of age, a resident of Staten Island, died suddenly on Friday evening at the dummy junction, in Bergen. Mrs. SHARRETT was on her way to visit her son in Greenville, and almost immediately after entering the dummy car, fell from the seat to the floor. She was removed to the platform where she expired. An examination was made by Drs. HARDENBERG and FORMAN, who were of the opinion that death was caused by disease of the heart. Justice REILLY viewed the body and gave a permit for burial.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.—Gov. WARD, yesterday, issued a proclamation, declaring the fact that the buildings and premises of the State Reform School for juvenile offenders are now prepared for the reception of pupils, and that the provisions of the act in relation to convictions will go into effect from and after this date.

PETTY THIEVES.—Yesterday afternoon two men were arrested by Deputy Sheriff REID for stealing a quantity of rope at the Hamburg Dock in Hoboken. Recorder AVERY committed the accused to the County Jail for trial.

Paris Exposition.

THE SEWING-MACHINE RESULT.

WHEELER & WILSON CARRY THE DAY.

The highest premium,

The only

GOLD MEDAL,

For perfection in Sewing-Machines has been awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 625 Broadway.

There were eighty-two competitors, and the greatest interest attended the announcement of the result.

Weed Sewing-Machine.

HIGHEST PREMIUM.

LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE

has been awarded the

MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION,

for superior excellence as a

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.

No. 613 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters is to be found at C. O. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 293 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

EUSTACE—MCCOSH.—On Thursday, June 27, at St. Ann's R. C. Church, by Rev. Father Preston, JAMES EUSTACE to MARY C. MCCOSH, both of this City.

FAYE—VAN BUSKIRK.—At Lansingburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 19, 1867, by Rev. A. M. Beveredge, EDWARD C. FAYE, of New-York, to KATE M., daughter of Morris S. Van Buskirk, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

GARDNER.—On Friday, June 28, KATIE, only daughter of John and the late Ellen Gardner, in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 32 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 1, at 2 o'clock.

SCHRAM.—At Newburgh, on Friday evening, June 28, suddenly, JAMES E. SCHRAM, son-in-law of Timothy Townsend.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, July 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

YOUNIE.—On Saturday, June 29, JAMES YOUNIE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 77 Nevins-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 1, at 3 P. M.

HANCOCK LODGE No. 49, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of the above Lodge are invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN O'NEIL, from No. 426 Greenwich-st., to-day, June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of J. WILSON, N. G.

A. MUHSAM, R. S.

OFFICIAL—[No. 147.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at Pier No. 5, North River, aged about fourteen years, slim built, light hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, body in a nude state. Supposed to be the body that was drowned off Pier No. 8, June 18, 1867. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 148.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 14, East River, aged about nineteen years, stout built, short light hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, body in a nude state. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 149.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 49, East River, age not known, stout built, no hair, no eyes, bad teeth, face gone. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, old shoes, checked woolen shirt; body in the water three or four months. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 150.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, no eyes, good teeth, face gone. Dressed as follows: No hat, two coats, blue cloth vest, black cloth pants, good boots, underdrawers, and handsome embroidered shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Silver watch and gold chain. Been in the water four months. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 151.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Eleventh-street, aged about fifty years, medium built, dark curly hair, no whiskers. The clothes found upon him are at the Morgue with the body for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT UNION DEPOT

NATIONAL FIREWORK COMPANY,

NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.

"UNEQUALED IN BRILLIANCY, QUALITY AND NEW DESIGNS."

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The third installment of fifteen per cent. will be due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1867.

Subscribers are requested to call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, and pay the same, bringing their receipts with them, or remit to the Company by check to the order of the Company.

A small portion of the capital stock remains unsubscribed. Application within a few days is recommended to those desiring to secure stock.

New subscribers from this date will pay forty dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the average day of payment of the calls.

☞ Circulars with full information may be obtained at the temporary office of the Company at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row. F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FIRE WORKS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,

Comprising the

BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EXCURSION.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXcursion of the Sunday-school attached to St. Ambrose Church, FREDERICK SILL, Rector, will take place on WEDNESDAY next. Children and others will meet at the church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., at 8 A. M. Boat and barge will leave foot of Spring-st., for Crossett's Grove, at 9, returning at 6 P. M. Tickets—Adults, 50 cents; children, 30 cents—to be had at No. 25 Vandam-st., the residence of the Rector, or of the teachers. The proceeds will be applied in aid of the Charity Fund.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 30th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. JAMES STODDART at 7½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Week-day services daily at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., except Wednesday, at 7¾ P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The quarterly love feast will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points. Rev J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN DEFFERT'S PARK, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. M. BEDELL; preaching at 3½ and 8 P. M., by Rev. JESSIE GILBERT, known as the "Boy preacher," now Pastor of the South Market-st. M. E. Church, Newark. The public invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Text: *Be Not Conformed to this World*; and at 7¾ o'clock P. M., text: *O Lord, Revive Thy Work*. Evening services followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free.

THE LESSONS OF THE ALBANY ASSASSINATION.—Rev. LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, of Brooklyn, will, by request, repeat his sermon on the above subject, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. WESTON'S,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

A MESSIAH'S CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN MISSION, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Rev. WM. K. STANOP, of Pennsylvania, will preach on the SABBATH at 3½ P. M. and 7¾ P. M., and Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M. to 12. You are cordially invited to hear. Seats free to all.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening: Subject—*The Literary Beauties of the Bible.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY'S CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. DR. WYLIE, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach on SABBATH for the Second Reform Presbyterian Church, Historical Hall, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

"LABOR AND CAPITAL, THEIR LEgitimate Relations," is to be discussed in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY at 10½ and 3 o'clock, and 7¾ o'clock. Subject: *What Truths has Spiritualism Demonstrated.* Seats free; the public invited.

REV. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next at the Church of the Reformation, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES RESUMED on and after 30th of June, in St. Timothy's Church, (Protestant Episcopal and free,) on 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 7¾ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. G. J. GEER, will officiate morning and evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 30th, at 10½ A. M. A funeral sermon for Mr. James Mills, also at 7¾ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Seats free.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (UNIVERSALIST)—35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor.—Services will be held SUNDAY MORNING June 30, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school Conference at 3½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN will preach in National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL SPEAK BEFORE the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. The Children's Lyceum meets at 9½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—There will be a Communion Service in this Church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN W. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. ALBERT S. HUNT, of Brooklyn, will preach the annual sermon of the Forsyth-st. M. E. Sunday-school on SUNDAY, June 30. Service to commence at 10½ A. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. F. H. MARLING, of Toronto, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of 30th-st. and Lexington-av.—Service TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—Preaching by the Rev. GEORGE L. CHANEY, of Boston. Morning services at 10½; evening, at 7¾.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., entrance on 34th-st., rear of the Everett Rooms.—Services in this Church every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE SEVEN LAST PLAGUES.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach TO-MORROW at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*The Seven Last Plagues.*

SPURGEON AT PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, on Sunday night. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give a life sketch of SPURGEON, his style, and his great work among the lowly.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 29, 1867.

$500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '62	110⅞
6,000	do	110⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '64	107⅝
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	107⅝
26,000	do	107⅝
59,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65, C New Iss.	110⅛
5,000	do	110⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65, New	108⅝
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	100⅝
20,000	do	100⅞
1,500	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser.	106⅝
6,000	do. Third Ser.	106⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	66⅞
2,000	Virginia 6s...x-c.	53
5,000	N. Car. 6s...ex-c	58⅛
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	99
20,000	Missouri 6s	98⅛
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅝
25,000	do	26⅛
10,000	do...b30	26⅛
10,000	do	26⅛
1,510	do	25⅛
10,000	do...b30	26⅛
10,000	do	26
10,000	O. & Miss. 1st	87
5,000	Erie R. 1st M.	101½
20,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	95
2,000	Cleve. & T. 7s, N.	93
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	87
4,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s.	92⅛
4,000	Harlem 1st M.	101⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 1M. Ex.	79⅞
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	62
100	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₱ cent. paid	20
100	do...s24	19
32	Adams Ex. Co.	65
100	do	64
300	do	63
250	do	62⅛
400	do	62
100	do...2d call	63⅜
100	do	64
100	Am. Ex. Co.	62⅛
150	do...s30. 2d call	60
50	Wells & Fargo Ex.	64
100	do...b10	64
300	Chi. & Alt. R.	114⅛
100	Canton Co...b30	47⅛
100	do	47
300	Cum. Coal Pr.	34⅛
100	do	35⅜
1500	West. U. Tel.	45
300	do	45⅛
700	do	45⅛
123	do...2d call	44⅞
200	do	45
200	Quick. Min. Co.	32⅛
100	do	32⅛
100	do	32
100	do...2d call	31
100	Alt. & T. H.	55
81	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	83
200	Mar. Min. Pref.	22
200	do	22⅞
100	do...2d call	22⅞
500	do	22⅛
200	At. Mail SS. Co.	109
300	do	109⅛
100	do	109⅛
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	140⅛
100	do	140⅛
100	do	140⅛
100	do	140⅛
800	N. Y. Cen.	104⅛
800	do	104⅛
67	do...2d call	104
200	do	104⅛
100	do	104⅛
100	do	104⅛
100	do	104
200	Erie R.	67
100	do	67⅛
2000	do	67⅛
100	do...2d call	67⅛
300	do	66
60	Erie Railroad Pr.	75⅛
400	Reading R.	109⅛
200	do	109⅛
200	do	109
600	do...2d call	108⅞
200	do...b10	108⅞
110	Mich. Cen. R.	110
1400	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
700	do	86
100	M. S. & N. I.	77⅞
1000	do	78
1300	do	78⅛
50	do...2d call	78
100	do	77⅞
18	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	101⅛
800	Chi. & N. W.	44
200	do	43⅛
600	do	43⅞
200	do	43⅛
100	do	43⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	64⅛
1100	do	64⅛
100	do...b30	64⅛
300	do...2d call	64⅛
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	120⅛
1000	do	120⅛
100	Chic. & R. I.	95
100	do	95⅛
1200	do	95⅛
200	do...2d call	95⅛
54	Mil. & St. P. R.	40
600	do	40⅛
100	do...2d call	40⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	59⅛
510	do...b30	60
500	do	59⅞
100	do...b30	59⅛
100	do	59⅛
100	do. 2d call. b30	59⅛
100	do	59⅛
21	Del. Lack. & W. R.	130
100	Tol., W. & W.	47
100	do...b30	47⅛
100	Tol. & W. Pr.	70
300	P., F. W. & C.	103
100	do	102⅛
100	do...s30	102⅛
200	do	102⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	34⅛
50	Wells Fargo Ex.	65
200	Quicksilver	32⅛
400	Mar. Pf.	23
300	do	22½
100	do...c	22½
200	do	22
100	West. U. Tel.	45⅛
100	do	45
100	N. Y. Cen.	104⅛
100	do...b10	104⅛
300	do	104⅛
300	Erie R.	66⅞
1200	do	66⅞
1300	do	67
1800	do	67⅛
100	do...c	67⅛
500	do...b3	67⅛
600	do	67⅛
300	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅛
200	Reading R.	109⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60
100	Mich. Cen. R.	110
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅛
400	do	78
400	do...c	78
300	do...b3	77⅞
30,000	O. & M. C...b10	27
20,000	do	27
100	Ill. Cen.	121⅛
500	Clev. & Pitts.	85
1800	do	85⅛
400	do...b3	85⅛
200	do	85⅛
400	do	85⅛
400	do	85⅛
50	Chi. R. I. & P.	95⅛
100	do	95⅛
800	do	95⅛
100	do	95⅛
300	do...c	95⅛
100	do	95⅛
400	Chic. & N. W.	43⅛
400	do	43⅛
400	do	44
3200	do	44
1600	do	44⅛
1800	do	44⅛
400	do	44⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.	121⅛
1800	Chic. & N. W. P.	64⅛
100	do...c	64⅛
100	do...b3	65
400	do...c	64⅛
2800	do	65
100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	102⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

50	Canton Co.	45⅛
100	Cum. Coal	35⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	65⅛
100	do	65⅛
200	do	66
100	Mer. Un. Ex.	20⅛
200	do...c	20⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	30
100	do	30⅛
200	Mar Min Co.	7⅛
100	do	7⅛
500	do	7½
400	Mar. Pref.	23
200	do	23⅛
800	do	23⅛
300	do	24
300	do	24⅛
100	Pacific Mail	140
100	do...c	140
800	West. U. Tel.	44⅛
200	do...s60	44⅛
300	do	44⅛
200	do...c	44⅛
100	do	44⅛
100	do	44⅛
600	N. Y. Cen.	104⅛
400	Erie R.	66⅛
900	do	66⅛
2,800	do	66⅛
300	do...b3	66⅛
900	do...c	66⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅛
200	Reading R.	109⅛
200	do...c	109
200	Tol., W. & W.	46⅛
50,000	Ohio & M. C...b3	26⅛
100	M. So. & N. I...c	77⅞
200	do	77⅞
800	do	77⅞
400	do	77⅞
600	do	78
400	Clev. & Pitts.	85
2800	do	85⅛
800	do	85⅛
800	do	85⅛
500	do	85⅛
1700	Chic., R. I. & P.	95⅛
800	do	95⅛
400	do...s10	95⅛
800	do...b3	95⅛
300	do...c	95⅛
100	do...s60	95⅛
2400	Chi. & N. W.	44
800	do	43⅛
250	do...b10	43⅛
400	do	43⅛
100	do...b3	43⅛
600	do	43⅛
900	C. & N. W. Pr.	64⅛
200	do...s15	64⅛
300	do	64⅛
200	P., F. W. & C.	102⅛
100	do...c	102⅛

SATURDAY, June 29—P. M.

The Gold Room left off firm at 138⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. The sales through the day were at 138⅛@⅜@½ ₱ cent. There was no confirmation of Friday's rumor of adverse political news from the Continent, but the quotation for United States Five-Twenties came over weak from both Frankfort and London. The cash Gold was not abundant, and a small consideration was paid for its use until Monday. The Foreign Exchange closed steady on the basis of 110 ₱ cent. for 60-day bills (standard bankers) on London. The Customs demand for Gold, for the week, is $1,867,000, and as the Treasury was not a seller to any considerable extent, the Banks lose about $1,500,000 of their Specie Deposits, while gaining $8,500,000 in Currency Deposits, of which about seven millions are in Greenbacks. The Bank Loans are about a million less than last Monday. The Exports of Gold and Silver for the day and week are $1,140,098, and the receipts from California, $1,138,165.

The month of June closes upon an easy market for Money, the bank statement of the past fortnight having added about twelve millions of dollars to the greenbacks held against deposits and circulation. The quarterly statements of the National Banks are now made up, without trouble to themselves or disturbance to the Money market, and will be forwarded to Washington on Monday. The Public Funds close steady and at an advance of 1½ ₱ cent. on the consolidated 5-20s, since the close of May, and from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. on the other gold-bearing stocks.

The buoyancy on the Stock Exchange noticed for some days past continued to the very close of the week. The reactions for and against the leading New-York and Western Railways from Friday's latest sales were equal to 1@1½ ₱ cent., closing at 4 o'clock on the street (no Afternoon Boards being held) as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100⅞	Northwest	44⅛	43⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅞	110⅞	N. West Pref.	64⅛	64⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	110⅞	110⅞	Rock Island	95⅛	95⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅛	104⅛	Fort Wayne	103⅛	*100⅛
Erie	66⅞	66⅛	Pacific Mail	140⅛	140
Hudson	109⅛	109⅛	Quicksilver	32⅛	31
Reading	109⅛	109⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45⅛	44⅛
Mich. Southern	78⅛	78	Adams Express	67⅛	66
Illinois Central	121⅛	121⅛	Ohio Certificates	26⅛	26⅛
Pittsburgh	85	85⅛	American Gold	138⅛	138⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅞	66⅛	Bills on London	110	110

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	135⅛	5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	108
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	108⅛	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	110⅛
6 ₱ 1,000, '81	113	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1871	113
5-20s, reg., 1862	107⅛	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1874	111⅛
5-20 coupon, small	110⅛	End. coupons, 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅛	10-40 reg.	100⅛
5-20 registered, 1864	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	7-30 1st series	106⅛
5-20 registered, 1865	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	101	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104	Illinois War loan	101
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan	107⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., l. l'n.	88⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	66⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Virginia Coupon 6s	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Virginia ex c.	58
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Georgia 6s	71
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	87	Georgia 7s new bonds	84⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	87	North Carolina 6s	[illegible]
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	58
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	101	Missouri 6s	[illegible]
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	99⅛
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101	Connecticut 6s	100⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Bank of the Repub.	117
Manhattan	135	Hanover	111
Merchants'	113	Metropolitan	126
Mechanics'	118	Nassau	105
Union	117	Corn Exchange	121
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	100
State of New-York	111	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
Commerce	114	Manuf's & Merchants	100
American Exchange	116	Central National	107
Pacific	155	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95⅛	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	106	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s. cont. '76	106	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	106	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	98	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	86	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	105	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	61
Ill Cen. 7s, c. 1875	112	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	62	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	88
Chi. & N. West. 1st M.	88	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. Cou.	76	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	98
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	80	Chic. & R. I. cons'l.	[illegible]

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will pay the coupons on the convertible bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and on the bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to that road, due 1st proximo.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company will pay the July interest on their first mortgage bonds in gold, free of Government tax, at their offices, No. 20 Nassau-street, on and after July 1.

The exports of specie from this port during the week have been as follows:

June 26—Steamer Persia, Liverpool—	
Mexican Silver	$76,000
Mexican Gold	7,160
Gold Bars	15,000
Silver Bars	15,107
June 27—Steamer Eagle, Havana—	
Spanish Gold	28,000
American Silver	4,000
June 27—Schooner Volunteer, Rio Grande—	
Spanish Gold	8,000
June 27—Steamer Weser, Bremen—	
Foreign Silver	1,500
June 27—Steamer Weser, Southampton—	
Gold and Silver Bars	117,935
June 29—Steamer Pereire, Havre—	
Gold and Silver Bars	208,446
Foreign Silver	16,800
American Gold	125,000
June 29—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool—	
American Gold	174,987
June 29—Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg—	
Silver Bars	278,348
Gold Bars	20,728
Silver Coin	2,887
Foreign Silver	1,200
Total for the week	$1,140,098

With this day's issue, the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* closes its fourth volume and second year. We have so frequently commended this very able weekly journal for the thoroughness with which it has fulfilled its mission and promises, that it is not necessary now to do more than note the fact of its continuous prosperity, which doubtless affords to the publishers the most acceptable proof of the well-earned popularity of the *Chronicle*. A title page and index to the volume, just completed, accompany the present weekly issue.

The earnings and expenses of the Providence and Worcester Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1865 and 1866, according to the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

Earnings.	1865.	1866.
From passengers	$230,602 19	$270,602 36
From merchandise	299,723 81	415,540 56
From mails	5,227 75	5,216 20
From rents	3,614 70	3,885 28
From express	4,827 00	5,902 25
Total	$543,995 45	$701,146 65
Expenses, viz.:		
Fuel	$52,182 37	$58,628 10
Oil	6,299 24	8,684 26
Maintenance of the way	85,590 80	126,623 91
Repairs of cars	55,326 98	105,336 72
Repairs of locomotives	21,115 56	45,838 00
Freight department	53,337 21	66,775 35
Passenger department	29,317 31	31,102 84
Miscellaneous	100,696 65	108,258 58
Total	$403,866 12	$551,247 76
Net earnings	140,129 33	149,898 39

The gross earnings of 1866, as compared with those of 1865, show an increase of $157,151 20, with an increase in expenses of $147,381 64—making an increase in net earnings of $9,769 56.

The equipment of the road consists of 17 locomotives, 16 first-class and 4 second-class passenger cars, 129 8-wheel and 46 4-wheel merchandise cars; 73 8-wheel lumber cars, and 345 4-wheel coal cars.

Miles run by passenger trains, 136,990; by freight trains, 132,327; by other trains, 23,863—total miles run, 293,180. Number of passengers carried, 1,081,575; do. carried one mile, 9,787,563. Tons of merchandise carried, 295,712; do., carried one mile, 8,964,525. Length of road, 43.41 miles. Length of sidge track, 35.41 miles. Length of double track, 8 miles. Length of branches, 1 mile. Aggregate length of sidings, 9½ miles. Weight of rail, 56 to 63 pounds.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Construction	$1,453,595 64
Cars	174,907 63
Locomotives	127,890 35
Materials on hand	58,668 93
Cash on hand	62,617 45
Total	$1,877,680 00
Capital stock	$1,750,000 00
Dividends unclaimed	2,680 00
Dividends due Jan. 1, 1867	70,000 00
Notes payable	55,000 00
Total	$1,877,680 00

President—EARL P. MASON.

Directors—Earl P. Mason, Horatio N. Slater, James Y. Smith, Alexander DeWitt, Paul Whitin, Harvey Chace, Isaac Davis, Isaac H. Southwick, Edward Pearce, Henry Chapin, William S. Slater, John Carter Brown, Peleg W. Lippitt, Gideon L. Spencer, Elijah B. Stoddard.

Treasurer and Clerk—John R. Balch.

Superintendent—William D. Hilton.

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

Construction of main road	$2,992,284 23
Construction of Greenfield branch	248,495 08
Equipment, engines and cars	225,650 20
Total	$3,466,429 51
Oil and waste on hand	402 85
Fuel on hand	24,969 00
Stock materials for repairs on hand	30,320 88
Balances due from agents, connecting roads, &c.	24,880 91
Loans on Interest	47,466 67
Cash	12,147 38
Sinking fund	7,000 00
Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Company bonds ($28,000)	26,396 91
Total	$3,640,014 11
Capital stock (28,600 shares)	$2,860,000 00
Mortgage bonds, redeemable July 1, '83	550,000 00
Mortgage bonds, redeemable July 1, '65	1,300 00
Mortgage bonds, redeemable July 1, '55	200 00
Bond certificates	150 00
Dividends unpaid	5,201 00
Balance of road income to Nov. 30, 1866	223,163 11
Total	$3,640,014 11

President—DANIEL S. RICHARDSON.

Directors—Daniel S. Richardson, William M. Hill, Franklin N. Poor, James A. Dupee, and Francis Goodhue.

Treasurer—Franklin N. Poor.

Superintendent—Otis T. Ruggles.

The *American Railroad Journal* also gives the comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1865 and 1866:

	1865.	1866.
Earnings:		
From passengers	$136,889 03	$146,682 45
From Freight	198,300 78	233,391 30
From rent of joint use of road from Fitchburgh to Ashburnham, and of engine house, water, station buildings, and service performed at Fitchburgh and other stations	39,000 00	39,000 00
From mails	6,000 00	6,000 00
From express	4,586 33	5,487 54
From rents	2,987 71	3,984 83
From tolls	991 55	973 75
From miscellaneous	330 39	445 40
Total	$390,085 79	$435,965 27
Expenses:		
Repairs of road	$40,691 89	$46,096 65
Repairs of buildings	13,327 04	28,599 95
Repairs of locomotives	20,995 81	15,819 17
Repairs of cars	26,004 00	21,740 51
Repairs of bridges	4,247 53	4,123 27
Passenger department	22,005 72	20,876 25
Freight department	25,500 24	26,550 18
Switchmen, watchmen and flagmen	4,777 29	5,246 28
Oil and waste	6,192 27	4,878 70
Fuel	25,513 29	27,266 72
Tools	773 29	4,418 18
Rerolling and repairing rails	28,528 39	27,575 33
Rent to Conn. River, R. R.	1,500 00	1,500 00
Loss and damage	3,083 93	2,329 16
Taxes and insurance	3,127 02	4,165 66
Salaries	7,483 33	7,550 00
United States tax	8,610 76	9,724 94
State tax	16,488 43	14,977 41
All other expenses	8,838 51	11,983 29
Total	$267,688 75	$295,321 63
Balance of interest	31,167 19	28,824 14
Total	$298,855 94	$324,145 77
Net earnings	$91,229 85	$111,819 50

The gross earnings of 1866, as compared with 1865, show an increase of $45,879 48; with an increase in expenses of $25,289 83—making the increase in net earnings $20,589 65.

The following is an official exhibit of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during the month of June:

May 31, 1867, by balance		$124,921,324 57
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$8,040,113 69	
On account of gold notes	7,629,980 00	
On account of internal revenue	249,851 76	
On account of Post-office Department	1,069,553 60	
On account of transfers	1,379,500 00	
On account of patent fees	23,559 40	
On account of miscellaneous	52,736,466 24	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	9,117,702 38	
On account of interest acc'ts	4,322,097 00	84,568,824 07
Total		$209,490,148 64
Payments:		
On Treasury drafts	$62,244,293 20	
On Post-office drafts	227,518 06	
On disbursing accounts	10,826,903 17	
On Assay office	171,085 28	
Interest accounts, viz:		
To payments in coin	1,287,081 69	
To payments in currency	3,322,087 06	77,030,978 60
Balance		$132,459,170 04
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$120,077,726 28	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	8,412,736 92	
Balance to Cr. Assay office	2,398,521 49	
Balance to Cr. interest ac'ants	1,570,185 35	132,459,170 04
Receipts for customs in the month of June, 1867		$8,040,113 69
Receipts for customs in the month of June, 1866		9,707,930 00
Decrease, 1867		$1,667,816 31

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $197,000; Gold Notes, $275,000; total receipts, $4,980,209 14; total payments, $8,944,925 35; balance, $132,459,170 04.

And the following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending June 29, 1867:

Deposits of Gold		$377,000 00
Foreign Coins	$13,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	77,000 00	
United States Bullion	287,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		57,000 00
Foreign Coins	$14,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	12,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	4,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Montana)	3,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	1,500 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	22,500 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	$126,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	308,000 00	$434,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		214,851 29

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 13, 1867.

Section 19 of the act of July 13, 1866, provides that "no suit shall be maintained in any Court for the recovery of any tax alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected until appeal shall have been duly made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to the provisions of law in that regard and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury established in pursuance thereof, and a decision of said Commissioner be had thereon, unless such suit shall be brought within six months from the time of said decision, or within six months from the time this act takes effect: *Provided*, that if said decision shall be delayed more than six months from the date of said appeal, then said suit may be brought at any time within twelve months from the date of such appeal; and no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of tax shall be maintained in any Court."

Section 44 of the act of June 30, 1864, provides, "that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be and is hereby authorized on appeal to him made, to remit, refund, and pay back all taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, all penalties collected without authority, and all taxes that shall appear to be unjustly assessed or excessive in amount, or in any manner wrongfully collected."

The mode of making appeals under the last-quoted section is regulated by Circular No. 21.

Under the foregoing provisions, appeals may be made—

1st. From the decision of an assessor, when the person feels aggrieved by the assessment. This appeal may be presented on Form No. 47 for the abatement of the tax.

2d. For refunding, on Form 46, under section 44, above referred to.

In either case the applicant should specify the date of the assessment—if monthly, for what month or months; if annual, the year or part of year for which the assessment was made; the subject-matter upon which the assessment was imposed; and, in cases for refunding, the date of payment. Then the claimant should give a clear and concise statement of the facts upon which he bases his application. When he refers to correspondents with the Office of Internal Revenue, the date and subject of the letters should be given, with the name of the writer, if to the office, or of the person addressed, if from the office to facilitate the finding of the correspondence; or copies of all such letters, or the originals, may be furnished when in the power of the applicant.

Claims for abatement, on Form No. 47, must be certified to by the Assistant Assessor, who made the assessment, and the Assessor and Collector will certify thereto on Form No. 48.

In claims for refunding, the certificates of all those officers are required on Form No. 46. Before certifying, it is expected that each officer will personally and carefully examine the case, and certify from personal knowledge of the truth of the statement, or belief of the same based upon satisfactory evidence. Should an officer disagree with the applicant as to the facts, it is no reason why he should decline to make any certificate; but it is his duty to aid this office by presenting what he knows or believes to be the facts of the case. It is not desirable that any one should be driven into the courts of law for a redress of grievances; and, whether the amount claimed to be large or small, it is important that a just decision be made, which cannot be done without a full knowledge of the facts.

When the application is properly prepared, the Collector will forward it to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as required by Circular No. 21.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved June 17, 1867.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

New-Hampshire State Prison—Indiscreet Indulgences to Prisoners.

A special Committee of the New-Hampshire Legislature, appointed to investigate the management of the State Prison, have made a report of evidence which shows that there has been rather a loose way of doing business in that institution.

JOSEPH MAYO has been Warden since June, 1865. During his wardenship three prisoners have escaped—WENTWORTH, NASH and SHINBORN. NASH was sent to the barn alone to do some chores on the night of his escape. After supper, the Warden testifies, he "found he was gone—had not milked." SHINBORN received letters, papers and other things. Among these was a box of cigars. The officers who examined it said the cigars "did not appear to have been tumbled." SHINBORN and other prisoners received money from the outside with which they procured themselves better food than the regular rations. A prisoner named DELANEY had two or three horses kept at the prison. The Warden used them freely and bought one of them when DELANEY went away. DELANEY used to go about the prison as he pleased. Sometimes went out to the barn to see to his horses. Was once seen driving one of them down the street. His wife used to come to the prison and stop with him. They occupied what was called the parlor chamber, the best sleeping-room in the house. Mrs. DELANEY paid for her board, and her husband paid for food of an extra quality. The prisoners were sometimes taken out of the prison to work. Two officers took five or six to Dunbarton—eight miles distant—to work at haying. The officers returned with a light wagon with one or two of the prisoners—the others came in an hour later with the load of hay. One witness testified that she had heard the warden say he "did not read DELANEY's letters, because he had found out the general purport of them." At times DELANEY used to tend the guard-room. One of the prisoners taken out to work at haying was under sentence of 25 years for murder. He was among those left to come in with the hay without any officer to look after them. SARAH WEBBER, who had been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for murder, was taken down town by Mrs. MAYO to have her teeth fixed. The same prisoner had been left in the parlor alone for three hours while Mrs. MAYO went down street.

Ex-Gov. SMYTH and members of his council testified that they had visited the prison frequently, and were generally much pleased with the discipline. Witnesses also testified that it was customary to take the prisoners off the grounds to work while Foss was Warden, who was MAYO's predecessor in the office. The Committee close, making no recommendations, with the following remarks:

Your Committee would further submit that they found that whatever acts of negligence or of indiscretion may have been committed by the present Warden were committed previous to December, 1866. That since that time indiscreet indulgences to prisoners have been totally disallowed.

They further submit that they deem the subject by no means exhausted, and that if time and the other pressing duties imposed upon your Committee as members of the Legislature would permit, the investigation might be properly extended to embrace at least a rigorous investigation of the Administration of the previous Warden.

The Fire in the Tennessee Penitentiary—Good Conduct of the Convicts.

From the Nashville Union & Dispatch, June 23.

At 8 o'clock last night the fire-alarm was given, and it was announced that the Penitentiary, which is situated near the western boundary of the Tenth Ward was burning, and that there was little hopes of saving any portion of the mammoth structure. Within the prison and the court all was hurry and excitement. The entire west wing, comprising the extensive agricultural and cedar-ware works of Messrs. HYATT, BRIGGS & MOORE, in which 150 convicts have been daily employed, was wrapped in a mass of red roaring billows of flame, which rolled upward and outward, as if to sweep everything in their way, either above or below. The bell in the cupola was ringing out a loud alarm, which was almost drowned by the din of voices, the crash of falling timbers, and the mingled roar of the engines and the conflagration. The greatest fears prevailed that the convicts would make a strike for their freedom, and the whole Forty-fifth Infantry, stationed at Cumberland Barracks, under Lieut.-Col. WOODWARD, was called out, and posted so as to close all avenues of escape from the burning prison. The convicts were all hustled into the west wing of the building, which would be the last to burn in case the fire spread, and the twenty-five guards, all heavily armed, redoubled their vigilance as the danger increased. Muskets were glittering from the little guardhouses on the outer walls, and the appearance of the infantry outside had the effect to dampen the hopes of any of the prisoners who had contemplated escape, and none of them seemed to care to risk death in a break for liberty. Not one of them escaped. About a hundred of the convicts, who it was thought could be trusted, were turned out to assist in staying the flames, and they worked nobly. When the north wing was a second time threatened, and the fire was bursting through the roof of the blacksmith shop, a long line of them was formed, extending from the roofs of the sheds adjoining the north and west wings, through the foundry to the outer north wall, and bucket after bucket of water was passed rapidly up from a cistern. At half-past nine the main building, or southern wing, took fire, but by prompt use of buckets, and the protection afforded by the graveled roof, it was soon placed out of danger. One of the convicts named BRIEN particularly distinguished himself in his efforts to assist in stopping the conflagration, though there were many others who did nobly, and their names will doubtless be sent to the Governor. The soldiers worked well, and deserve all praise for their good conduct. We heard Lieut. CLEGHORN mentioned as one of the officers who took a most active part.

The loss of Messrs. HYATT, BRIGGS & MOORE, the lessees of the workshops, is very heavy, probably not less than $70,000, nothing being saved from the burning wing. The machinery destroyed was valued at $30,000, and large quantities of very valuable lumber, designed for the construction of Maney reapers, was lost. Four hundred dozen buckets, and timber for fifteen thousand plows, were also consumed, with other stock. The amount of insurance on the whole property owned by this firm at the Penitentiary is only only $25,000, in the Commercial and Tennessee Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. The portion of the prison destroyed entails a loss of $10,000 upon the State, which is relieved by no insurance. The total loss cannot be far from $80,000. The fire originated in the vicinity of the engine-house, and was first seen issuing from the second story by one of the guards. What occasioned it is not known. Twelve years ago the workshops of the Penitentiary were destroyed by fire, and yet the facilities for procuring water on the grounds were found very limited last night, and had there been much wind the whole structure must inevitably have been swept away.

Our New Mexican Minister.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The announcement of the appointment of MARCUS OTTERBOURG, formerly of this city, as Minister to Mexico, very naturally created some remark. Many of our American, and nearly all our German readers will remember MARCUS, a small-sized, dark-haired and dark-eyed man, one of those nervous, bustling, energetic men, who are never quiet and never lack the self-esteem to make their way through the world successfully. Aside from his energy he has been blessed with his full share of what the Yankee would call luck. MARCUS was the business manager of the *Atlas*, a German newspaper of this city. The paper was edited by Mr. DOMSCHKE, now of the *Herald*, and to MARCUS the business management was intrusted. The *Daily Atlas* was not a success, and the Germans attributed the failure to keep it running to a lack of the necessary qualifications on the part of the manager. Certain it is that notwithstanding the fact that the *Atlas* was one of the best edited papers in the West, and wielded a powerful influence among the Germans, it ceased to exist shortly after the campaign in which the late President LINCOLN was elected. The *Atlas* had done its work so well, being no doubt the means of electing Hon. JOHN F. POTTER to Congress, from this district, that the leaders of the Republican Party naturally felt under the deepest obligation to Mr. DOMSCHKE, and as naturally asked him, after Mr. LINCOLN's success was established, what they could do for him. By no means a politician, he promptly and as frankly answered, "Nothing for myself. If you think my efforts have deserved any reward, you can have the opportunity of doing something for a friend of mine, Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG." The promise to take care of MARCUS was given, and the gentleman being on the track was by no means sensitive or delicate about doing something for himself. In the Spring of 1861 he went to Washington determined to do something for himself, expecting to get a second-class clerkship. He had recommendations from the leading Republicans here, and Mr. DOMSCHKE's was very strong.

Although not easily backed down, MARCUS found his attempt to secure a nice little position by no means an easy task. There were many more applicants for places than there were places for the applicants. MARCUS persevered, however. He was willing to take almost anything that had a prospect attached to it, and after some time secured the place of Consul to the City of Mexico. It was not a very important position, but it would do. MARCUS went away. He was of that disposition to make friends, and his acquaintances here believe that he has done well, both for the Government and himself. He came home once, in 1863, and we recollect seeing him when he was on a visit to the army in Virginia. He had then improved wonderfully in appearance, had grown corpulent and had the air and bearing of a dignitary. MARCUS has evidently won the confidence of the Administration, else he would scarcely have been appointed to the position—at this time particularly responsible—of Minister to Mexico, a place just vacated by Mr. CAMPBELL, and offered to at least two of the prominent Generals of our army, by whom it was refused on business grounds. Luck again came to the aid of the editor, for it was necessary, perhaps important, to have a man already on the ground, and one acquainted with Mexican affairs.

We believe MARCUS will make as good a Minister as he has a Consul, and in his hands the affairs of the Government may be safely trusted. He was born in Germany, is 42 years of age, and belongs to the class known as Hebrews.

So we see that the Milwaukee city editor, who set out content to receive a second-class clerkship, has come out pretty well up on the ladder of fortune.

A Peculiar Case of Mistaken Identity.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 23.

Gen. HENRY C. WILSON, of Columbus, of whose disappearance from this city, and final return home, we have made mention, has, living at Erie, Penn., a twin brother. The resemblance between these two is said to be something marvelous. Quite recently, while Gen. WILSON's friends were making anxious search for him in this State, in Pennsylvania and in New-York City, a Cincinnatian met Mr. WILSON, of Erie, in that city; shook hands with him; said he was very glad to see him, and reproachfully asked of him why he had absented himself in such a strange way, causing his family and friends so much distress. WILSON looked at him with a countenance covered with an expression of amused astonishment, and quietly informed him that he was mistaken in the person; that he was not Gen. WILSON, but his brother, and that he was himself in search of the missing man. Cincinnatian did not believe the story; took another long look at the face before him; brought his cane down in a very positive manner, and bluntly informed Mr. WILSON that he ought to be ashamed of himself for thus coolly trying to impose on an old acquaintance. To this day he is positive that he was not mistaken in the man.

More Excitement Among the Shakers—An Abduction Case.

A rather remarkable story, if truthful, as to life among the Shakers at New Lebanon, has gained publicity through the Hudson *Register*. A young girl of 15 years came among the "world's people" on Friday, 21st inst. She had been among the Shakers for some years, and as she grew up, she became dissatisfied with the confinement and her situation among them, and wished to leave. She desired to follow the couple who left and got married some time since. The Shakers were informed by her of her purpose and placed a watch on her, to prevent the possibility of an escape. She was locked in a room during the last week, where she was detained at the settlement, under the pretence of compelling her to disclose what she knew of the wishes, intentions and acts of others. The night before she left she called from her window to a person passing, requesting him to inform certain friends to come and attempt her rescue the next morning. Those friends were informed of her wishes, and her expectation that the Shakers intended to place her beyond the reach of her real friends, by a forced abduction. Early Friday morning an old Shaker man and two elderly Shaker women took her, against her will, in a wagon and drove her East on an untraveled road over a high mountain. They said that they were about to take her to some place near Springfield to leave her, but as she believed, to carry her by a round-about and unseen way to Niskayuna, there to be confined, as had occurred with others. From the information she had sent to her friends they anticipated the attempted abduction, and intercepted the party soon after they crossed into Massachusetts. They asked her if she wished to be relieved and to be taken among her friends who would protect and care for her. She answered that she did, and the conveyance was stopped and she was taken out and brought among her friends, where she now is.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES. THE IMMENSE STOCK at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

STABLE TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 27 BOND-ST.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. BETWEEN 6TH-av. and Broadway; first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; 25 by 60; black walnut finish; for sale very cheap; also, fine brown-stone house on 52d-st., $16,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, CORNER 56TH-ST., 75x150; corner 64th-st., 100x150; corner 76th-st., 100x225; very desirable. Also, a variety of street lots, ready for improvement; several 3d-av. corners; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 lots, 50x102 feet, on 78th-st., near entrance to Central Park. J. R. TERRY, 409 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS—For sale 20,000 acres in West Virginia, in various size tracts; some of it has immense quantities of coal and iron ore, other portions are heavily timbered, and said to be as rich grazing land as can be found, and near one of the finest settlements in West Virginia; the tracts have recently been examined by a competent and reliable person, who will explain to all bona fide applicants; it will be sold very low. Address CHAS. SHIPLEY, No. 17 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md., or Dr. MAT. WALLACE, at Mill Point, Pocahontas County, West Va., who will show the land to those wishing to purchase.

IN STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, with immediate possession, a very neat and convenient two-story and attic house, in Summer-st., 15 minutes' walk from the depot, with lot, 60 by 320 feet, through to Northfield-st.; vegetable garden well supplied; also fruits, such as cherries, pears, apples, grapes, blackberries, strawberries, currants &c., and shade trees, and shrubbery. Inquire of ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, or address Post-office, Box No. 2,687, New-York City.

MUST BE SOLD EVEN AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The owner of a valuable and desirable country residence, together with an estate of about 70 acres, 1¼ hour from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot, in a pleasant and most healthy location on Long Island; is compelled to sell the same at a heavy loss if disposed of at once. FREDERICK A. PETERSEN, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees and a small barn; all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station. Price $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—240 ACRES OF land near Jefferson City, Mo. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNTry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st., Broadway store. Ann-st. store. Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, HOUSE FURnished and stable ready for immediate occupancy; situated directly on the shore of Long Island Sound; location unsurpassed; eminently healthy; boating, bathing and fishing excellent; distant from this City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address K., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, for two months, from July 15, a furnished house, with 14 rooms; commanding a fine view of the river, within 8 minutes' walk of the depot; rent $150 per month; cow and chickens included. Address J. W. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ABUNDANCE of fruit, river in the rear, elegantly furnished, 2 parlors, 2 dining-rooms, 2 kitchens; 45 minutes from New-York; a perfect home; to let for four months. Box No. 66, Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SEASIDE, near Long Branch, to let, furnished, for the Summer; stable and garden. Address WM. S. EATON, Box No. 4,882 New-York Post-office, or call at No. 39 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very eligibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH stable, fruit and shade trees; rent moderate; possession at once. Apply to Mrs. BLACKWELL, Remsen-st., Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room in a private house, second floor, No. 26 East 20th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORE NO. 636; SECond floor No. 636; other office rooms and second floor No. 634 Broadway.

BOND-ST.—NO. 25.—PARLORS ON THIRD floor to let. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

SUITE OF SECOND FLOOR ROOMS with board for a family or single gentlemen. No. 5 Gramercy Park.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR CAN BE ACcommodated in a private family in Ludlow, Vermont; pleasant location; very healthy; terms reasonable. Address or inquire of M. C. BURTON, No. 579 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR ADULTS AT $8 per week, in a beautiful town one hour's ride from City, 5 minutes' walk from depot; location delightful. Address S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

STORM KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson—This beautifully situated private boarding place is now open for boarders for the season at moderate rates. For further particulars inquire of A. J. RAE, No. 132 Broadway, New-York, or of C. L. MATHER, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIdence near Peekskill, with beautiful lawns and plenty of shade, boating and fishing; would accommodate two small families with suites of rooms. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or ADAMS & CO., No. 256 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families can obtain first-class accommodations at one of the finest places in this healthful and attractive town. Address Box No. 21 Post-office, Great Barrington, Mass.

BOARD BY MRS. CONNER, SALTERVILLE, N. J., 27 minutes from Liberty-st., by Central Railroad. Bathing, boating and fishing at the door. Location healthy and pleasant.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, is now open. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE.
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Is now open for the reception of guests.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER.

JUNE 27, 1867.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open, and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, A NEW HOTEL, Edgewater, Staten Island, (first landing from foot of Broadway,) opens on MONDAY, July 1, on the European plan, with all the conveniences of a city hotel. Communication with New-York every thirty minutes, over the finest sail in the world; house five minutes walk from landing; carriages always in attendance.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 20 for the season. Terms reasonable.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Superior inducements to families and transient guests; under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARPENTER'S CATAWBA WINE FROM Kelly's Island, best quality, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, No. 131, 133 and 135 Fulton-st., [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 4,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.

The material to be dredged consists of from two to three feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this, of clay.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, &c., required, and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of ninety per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR, CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.

The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.

Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.

The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.

Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections.

First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st. from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.

L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.

BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:

115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.

33,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.

14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.

25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.

2,800 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.

27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.

8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.

16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.

And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.

The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.

The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.

Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.

Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next Spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.

Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.

GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE.
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.

Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On MONDAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

Balance of stock offered and partly sold on Thursday, June 13, the stock of an old New-York Club building, to be vacated July 10, established 1817, together with the stock of a dealer. Also a few lines very choice goods from the private stock of a gentleman leaving the country, having been in his possession many years, among which are old Madeira wine, bottled in Madeira, part yet in bond, duty paid; old port wine, imported in cases; a few dozens old pale sherry wine, bottled 1856; old hock wine, 7 years in bottle; old Bourbon, 20 years old; cases sparkling moselle; Henkell's sparkling hock; Brandenberg's fine claret wine; Jacquesson's Roderer's and other high grade champagnes; very old Jamaica rum and very old cognac brandies; one package very old Scotch whisky. Also, fine wines, whiskies, rums, gin, brandies, &c., in demijohns, bottles and cases. Also, an invoice of wines and liquors imported in cases, full-sized bottles, shipped by one of the oldest importing houses in London.

ALSO.

The balance of fine Havana cigars remaining from the invoice partly sold by us on June 13, consisting of Rosa de Santiago, Figaros, Upman, Cabanas, Cabinet and other favorite brands.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:

25,234	pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989	pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500	pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900	pounds of Common Tents.
18,000	pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900	pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355	pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

EDWARD H. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION.

LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, that beautifully located house and two lots, on high ground, corner Parsons Hay and Barclay sts., the most desirable and fashionable part of the beautiful village of Flushing, L. I., adjoining and near the elegant residences of Messrs. Graham, Parsons and Judd. But five minutes' walk of railroad depot, whence are hourly trains to the City, forty minutes distant. House 30x40, built in best manner and in perfect and complete order throughout; contains twelve rooms, furnace, range and gas-fixtures; well of superior water, fine garden with asparagus and strawberry beds, grapes and other small fruit in abundance. Lots 88 feet front by 150 feet deep. Terms easy. Inquire of E. FULLER, No. 64 Liberty-st., or of LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet; further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce*.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. R. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR SUMMER.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils practically for Fall business.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by Prof. PARRAIN, Graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (teachers' school,) daily at home from 2 to 3. No. 27 Bond-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 26th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for "TEACHERS' BULLETIN." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR THE country, in a plain family, to teach three small children; one who would make herself generally useful. Address SAM'L EDGAR, No. 246 Fulton-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

FINANCIAL

U. S. 5-20 COUPONS,

Due July 1,

Cashed in Gold,

BY

HENRY A. HEISERS' SONS.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET.

September, November and January Coupons bought on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JUNE 28, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $26 60.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $2 60.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $32 80.
ON EACH $1,000.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 25, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 25th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.

Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD AND TALLAHASSEE RAILROAD BONDS.
NOTICE.
The interest due on the 1st of July next, payable in New-York, on the above Bonds, upon which the past due coupons have been funded, will be paid at the office of ROGERS' Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.
Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, also those not indorsed, payable in New-York July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Wilson, Callaway & Co., No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.
Those payable in Augusta will be paid at the office of Dr. J. Milligan, Cashier Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Augusta, Ga.
THOS. H. CALLAWAY, President.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD Coupons, due July 1, 1867, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1867, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at this office, viz.:
C. St. P. and F. R. Co. Flagg Trust Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, Nos. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1867.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1867, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Indianapolis Central Railway Bonds, due July 1 next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on after 1st proximo.
B. E. SMITH, President.

COUPONS ON THE SEVEN AND THREE-tenths (7 30-100) Interest Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, due July 1 prox., will be paid at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., on and after that date.
JOHN BALLANTINE, Treasurer Allegheny Valley Railroad.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 14, 1867.
GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.
JNO. JONES, Treasurer State of Georgia.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD CO., MACON, Ga., June 22, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, due July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
GEO. H. HAZLEHURST, President.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 18, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due July 1, payable in New-York, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
C. T. POLLARD, President.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will pay the coupons of City of Atlanta Bonds, due July 1, 1867. Holders will be required to present their bonds for verification at time of payment of coupons.
R. PETERS, Chairman, &c.
ATLANTA, June 22, 1867.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY, June 25, 1867.
NEW-JERSEY STATE COUPONS FOR interest due July 1, will be paid on presentation at the First National Bank of Jersey City.
S. S. FOX, President.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on the above bonds July 1, 1867, for Coupon No. 3, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Central National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY"
$20,000
of the above named Bonds for sale at 89 per cent. and accrued interest,
BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD and Gold Room wishes to form a connection with some established house. Address Box No. 5,862 Post-office.

COUPONS OF THE ATHENS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., on and after that date.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS—DUE JULY 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

WANTED—$3,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in Harlem. Apply to D. B. SICKELS, at Rodman, Fisk & Co.'s, No. 18 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.
F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer-books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 8TH OF JULY NEXT. TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INS. CO., No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, will be paid at this office (free of Government tax) on and after July 1, 1867. Transfer books will be closed from and after the 22d inst. until July 1, 1867.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from June 27 to July 1.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held at this date, JOHN H. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and DANIEL CHAUNCEY, Esq., Vice-President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.
The transfer book will remain closed until July 2.
By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.
The transfer book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.
The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st July next.
The tranfer books will be closed from this date to July 2, 1767.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after July 1 next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th July next.
W. H. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., June 21, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 8.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Dividend—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from tax) of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 15.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 1, inclusive.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, No. 190 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.
CHARLES P. HART, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1867.
M. SANDFORD, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, free of Government tax.
Transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.
THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 1.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)
Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

"CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
1867—JULY INTEREST.
The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 22, on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15, free of tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been deposited for three or six months prior to July 1, will be paid on and after the 15th of July.
Interest not drawn will be credited and will draw interest as principal.
By order of the Trustees,
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU, (NEAR FULTON-ST.,) N. Y.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Government Tax), will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Wednesday, July 17, 1867. Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest as principal from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, PARLOR ORGAN, stools, &c., cheapest in the City, to close the stock; also, paintings, watches, jewelry, plated-ware, sewing machines, albums, books, &c.
J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!
A large and elegant assortment
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, NAPKINS,
DOILIES, TOWELING, DAMASKS, QUILTS,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, PIANO
AND TABLE COVERS, WINDOW
SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, AND FIXTURES IN
GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, &c.
and every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At extremely low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.
A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.
100,000 dollars worth of first-class Dry Goods.
JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will sell his entire choice stock, regardless of cost. No opportunity has been offered like this in ten years.
Shirting Muslins, 8 to 12½ cents per yard.
Very choice Prints, 12½ cents per yard.
Best Delaines, 20 cents per yard, worth 40.
Best Armures, 25 cents per yard, worth 50.
Broche Organdie Muslins only 15 cents per yard.
Choice Printed Muslins only 15 cents per yard.
RICH DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE.
Grenadines at half price.
Mozambique at half price.
Poplins at half price.
Alpacas at half price.
Lace Shawls at half price.
A splendid stock of Silks very low.
Dress Goods at 12½ cents per yard.
Towels at half price.
Flannels at 25 cents per yard.
Hundreds of other goods with the price caved in.
Don't wait any longer.
Prices have touched the bottom at last.
The sale will continue until the whole is sold.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer during this week, their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SILKS, SUMMER DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
SACQUES, LACES, LACE SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.,
AT PRICES
GREATLY REDUCED.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
WALKING DRESSES,
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS,
&c., &c.,
will be offered during this week.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

IT SOUNDS LIKE 1857.
STAND FROM UNDER.
for we must have some failures soon.
MOST MERCHANTS BADLY FRIGHTENED.
Their stores are full of old goods bought at war prices, and they see their customers, instead of buying their dear goods, all flocking to
FOSTER BROTHERS,
where they find the same goods at half the prices they charge.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS,
EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 19c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for
"CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 6th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

LACE POINTS AND ROTONDS FROM AUCTION.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
having purchased at the late
AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
a large assortment of
LLAMA, PUSHER, CHANTILLY
and
FRENCH LACE
POINTS, ROTONDS AND CIRCULARS,
from the factories of
DOGNIN & LOUIS VICTOR ARMAUD,
at prices ranging from $4 51 to $75. Also in stock his three favorite styles of SILK SACKS, viz:
The QUEEN, at $25 to $30.
The ISABELLA CATOLICA, at $25 to $35.
The MARIA OF RUSSIA, at $30 to $38.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., west side, one door from Broadway,
Established over a quarter of a century.

CORSETS,
A SPECIALTY AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
Broadway, corner 12th-st.
The most elegant variety in the United States of
LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS AND
LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS,
TRAIN ATTACHMENTS.
FRENCH SKIRTS, just imported in
SWISS, LAWN and CAMBRIC, for full dress Trains.
SWISS, LAWN and CAMBRIC, MOURNING ROBES AND SUITS.
BREAKFAST AND DRESSING SACKS,
very elegant and becoming.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

MILLINERY.

ROUND HATS, FOR LADIES, AT MACAULEY'S, No. 897 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts. Bonnets and Round Hats in the latest styles, including the Gascon, Retrousse, Bergere, Chapeau des Courses, and the new English Bronze Hat, with wreath and feather to match.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER-man girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUA-tion as coachman or to take care of a road team; eight years' reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in store.

ELPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, 25, single, good penman; French, German and Dutch. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

ALL WANTING COACHMEN, GROOMS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, FOOTMEN, WATCHMEN, AND ALL MALE HELP CAN BE SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE, thus saving the TROUBLE, EXPENSE and annoyance of advertising, &c.; we study to please. No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. Vacancies always open for parties wanting employment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—AT A GREAT sacrifice, at Morris Plains, New-Jersey. It has one fifty-four-inch Fourdrinier machine; two engines, capacity 350 lbs. each; water-wheels, mill-dam, &c., all in good condition; eighteen feet head of water; eight acres; dwelling, with eleven rooms; a beautiful and healthy location, and can be bought at half its value. Address S. B. BRUSH, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $15,000, in a business of unexceptionable character. Twenty per cent. guaranteed the first year. Real estate security offered. Apply to Rev. S. B. DRAKE, Office *American Agriculturist.*

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BLUE-stone yard, situated in Washington-st., near Ferry-st., Hoboken, now doing a first-class business; reasons for selling, dissolution of partnership. Apply on the premises.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 28, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS .... July 13
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER .... July 27
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
ANTWERP.
The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS,
No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, July 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.
JUNE 27, 1867. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.,
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Cabin Passage, $15.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida, and for all points on the South Carolina Railroad. This steamer has large capacity for cargo, and will receive freight till the hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on July 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S line ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:35 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 953 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.
During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 8 A. M. and pier No. 32 Duane-st. at 3:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY, FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 12 Murray-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL! COOL!
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.
RETURN FROM EUROPE,
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THREE YEARS,
(during which they have appeared before nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors and Nobility of the Old World,) of the renowned American Liliputians,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his beautiful wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
the famous $30,000 Nutt, and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
the Elfin Queen,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS
ever known on the face of the Globe.
A MARRIED COUPLE, A BACHELOR AND BELLE,
ALL FOUR WEIGHING LESS THAN 100 LBS.
Intelligent, affable and social; they are
THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD.
They will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFOMANCES AND COSTUMES,
consisting of
SONGS, DUETS, DANCES AND COMIC ACTS.
After which the Dramatic Company will perform the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE SONS OF FREEDOM,
replete with interesting and
INTENSELY EXCITING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours:
PROF. HUTCHINGS .... LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
MRS. HAWKINS .... A BEARDED LADY
ALEX. MONTAG .... A LIVING SKELETON
Thirty-one years old; weighs 54 pounds.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS:
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with 24 YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
JULY 4—EXTRA PERFORMANCE NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE—THE ARABS.
Last week of Beni Zoug Zoug Tribe.
CHANGE OF PRICES.
50 cents. Admission to all parts house. 50 cents.
EVERY NIGHT EXCEPTING TUESDAY.
Matinees, Thursday, July 4, and Saturday, July 6.
THE ARABS,
and
COMPOMANES BROTHERS,
in their hazardous feats,
Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL and vaudeville company in PERFECTION.
Admission 50 cents. Private boxes reserved, 50 cents extra.
Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 and 112 and 114 Broadway.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, AND DURING THE WEEK,
The Sensational French Drama,
LE AUBERGISTE.
Principal characters by Messrs. Albaugh, Metkiff, Daly, Evans, Miller, Mrs. Berveli, Misses Nelson, Monk, McClellan, &c.
GRAND MATINEE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 2 P. M.
Admission 30 cents, children 15 cents.
THURSDAY, July 4—GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.

NATATORIUM.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S private SWIMMING SCHOOL and SALT WATER BATHS for ladies, gentlemen and children, foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River. Apply for circulars at the Gymnasium, 161 5th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. R. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 28, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.
Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 30. Take the DRAW, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for DEAN RICHMOND from Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent.
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 28th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 28th	3½ P. M.
Saturday, 29th	1½ P. M.	Saturday, 29th	5½ P. M.
Sunday, 30th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 30th	3½ P. M.
Monday, July 1	6½ A. M.	Monday, July 1	3½ P. M.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 20 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 30 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	7 55 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6½.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 28th	12 M.	Friday, 28th	4 P. M.
Saturday, 29th	3 P. M.	Saturday, 29th	5½ P. M.
Sunday, 30th	7 A. M.	Sunday, 30th	4 P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GRIM, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12, North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $2. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily.
J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 2 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Boats leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 25 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, July 1,
AND DURING THE WEEK,
A
NATIONAL NAUTICAL DRAMA.
In four acts, by De Walden, produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
Including the startling scene of the
DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH IRON-CLAD
THE DODGER, by Farragut's Bo'sen, entitled
BRITISH NEUTRALITY.
ACT I.
PORTLAND PROMONTORY.
With distant view of the White Mountains.—D. Strong.
Opening Chorus—"A Cheer Bully Boys"—Farragut's Bo'sen, Reuben Graydon's Wedding—The conspiracy to seize vessels and run the blockade—A pilot wanted.
THE WEDDING.
NAUTICAL DIVERTISEMENT.
By eight young ladies, who disguise themselves as sailor boys, to serve their country and the theatre.
The Plot—Reuben Drugged—The Signal Light—The Plot Defeated—The Signal Lit.
"Shute! Shute away. You can't put out the light."
ACT II.
The British Iron-clad at anchor in the open sea, near the entrance of Casco Bay.
Designed by Rough, and painted by Hawthorne, of the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, expressly for this piece, by the kind permission of the Manageress, Mrs. Drew.
PANORAMA OF THE COAST AND ALDEN'S ROCK.
By R. Smith, of the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, by the kind permission of W. E. Sinn, Manager.
In this act the grand tableau of
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE IRON-CLAD.
ACT III.
ALDEN'S ROCK.
Designed by Sanders. Painted by D. Strong.
The survivors of the wreck—The rising of the tide—Reuben's heroism—A sail! A sail!—The rescue of the survivors.
ACT IV.
THE RAMPARTS OF FORTRESS MONROE.
D. Strong.
The State prisoners—The conspirator's trick—Farragut's Bo'sen accused of high treason and sentenced to death—Resolve of Nancy to save him—Alarm on the ramparts—The heroic girl shot—She falls into the moat—Arrival of Admiral Farragut and staff, preceded by the garrison band and a guard of honor—The Englishmen in a fix—Lying is easy—They find it hard—Take them away—Court-martial them and hang them to-morrow—Benjamin's astonishment—"Hang me! Not English"—Acquittal of Farragut's Bo'sen, and
GRAND NATIONAL FINALE.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 1 and 2,
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN
AND
THE IRISH BARON,
in both of which
MR. DAN BRYANT
appears.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3,
will be produced an entirely new Irish drama, written expressly for Mr. Bryant, by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
which will be presented with new scenery, costumes and appointments, and a cast of unusual strength.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. Maguire and Prof. Risley .... Managers
MONDAY, JULY 1.
Reappearance of the wonderful boy
ALL RIGHT,
and positively last week of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
as they sail for Europe on July 10.
Change of programme.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Grand Holiday Matinee on THURSDAY, the Fourth of July, at 2 o'clock. Box office open on THURSDAY, June 27.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET .... Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, June 30, at 7¾.
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Soloists, Mr. E. BOEHM and Mr. F. DIETZ,
together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, in a varied and interesting programme.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
MONDAY EVENING, July 1,
NINTEENTH POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
GRAND CONCERT BY THE NEW-YORK SOLO AND GLEE UNION,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1867.
The following artists comprise the Union: Mrs. Calwell, Soprano; Mrs. W. J. Dallimore, Contralto; Mr. W. T. Meir, the celebrated Tenor from the Townhall Concerts, Birmingham; Mr. W. J. Dallimore, Tenor; Mr. G. Caldwell, Baritone; Mr. W. L. Dixon, Basso; Mr. F. Gedney, Pianist, who will appear in a programme of UNUSUAL VARIETY and EXCELLENCE. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
W. J. DALLIMORE, Secretary.
C. F. WILD, Business Agent.

THE INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES
Postponed on account of the weather, until MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Games commence at 9 o'clock.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, NO. 600 Broadway. Georgia Minstrels every night. Great attraction. Complimentary benefit to D. T. Davis, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3, 1867, when will be presented a greater combination of minstrel talent, novelty and genuine fun than was ever before presented to a New-York audience.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING, MONDAY July 1, at 3 P. M. Match for $1,000; mile heats; three in five, to wagons. B. Dobbs' b. m. Kate O'Brien; D. Phiefer's br. m. Lady Close.
Same day, stake of $300; mile heats; three in five, in harness. Owner's b. m. Maid of the Mill; owner's ch. g. Sorrel Dan; owner's b. g. Monaghan Ranger.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

1776. JULY 4. 1867.
GRAND EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND giving a fine view of the Bay and Forts of New-York.
Tickets for the excursion, $1. The commodious and well-known steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, will leave Grassy Point at 6:30; Haverstraw 6:40; Sing Sing, 7:15; Tarrytown, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Yonkers, 8:30; New-York, foot of Warren-st. at 10 o'clock. Refreshments can be procured on board. Returning will make above landings, leaving Warren-st. at 4 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
Steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9¼ A. M., and 34th-st. at 9½ A. M. for West Point and Newburgh. Returning, will arrive in the City at 6 P. M.

GREAT EXCURSION TO NEWBURGH AND BACK, FOURTH OF JULY.—Through the unrivaled and beautiful scenery with which the banks of the Hudson River abound. The excursionists will proceed on board the splendid and swift-sailing steamer JOHN L. HASBROUCK, Capt. CORNELL, to Newburgh, a place rich in historical reminiscences of the great War for Independence, and will be afforded ample time to inspect the home of our country's great defender, George Washington, together with the many other interesting relics with which the place abounds. Full printed information respecting which can be obtained on board the steamer gratis.
An excellent band, provided with every facility for dancing, an abundance of seats, and everything else done to contribute to the comfort of excursionists, including ample police regulations for the preservation of order.
The JOHN L. HASBROUCK will receive passengers at Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin-st., up to 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, 8¼ A. M., and 34th-st., North River, 8¾ A. M.
Tickets for the entire excursion and return, $1 each.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, where can be seen all the interesting relics of the War for Independence, together with Washington's house, which is still standing and where the Revolutionary Army was disbanded.
The grand panorama of the Hudson, the finest scenery in the world, on the way. The splendid steamer *Rip Van Winkle*, Capt SIMMONS, will take passengers at foot of Christopher-st., North River, up to 7½, and will leave from near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; (Jay-st., North River, at 8¼ A. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 8 A. M. Tickets there and back, $1 each, now ready at No. 262 Broadway, Room No. 20; No. 318 Bleecker-st., New-York; No. 7 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and No. 46 Shippenville, Hoboken.
Secure tickets immediately.
A band of music has been engaged, and will accompany the excursion.

"A life on the ocean wave,
A sail on the mighty deep."
THE POWERFUL AND SPLENDID steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. WEEKS, will (weather permitting) make an excursion to the Atlantic Ocean, on the 4th of July, rounding the lightship, and giving a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and surroundings, the finest in the world. An excellent band has been engaged, and every needful provision for the comfort of visitors will be made.
The steamer will receive passengers at Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., up to 8 A. M., and will call at Fulton Ferry for Brooklyn passengers at 8½ A. M., and Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-st., N. R., at 8:30. Fare for the round trip $1 each.
Should the weather be unfavorable, the *Bridgeport* will sail around Staten Island.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The elegant and commodious steamship CHICOPEE, Capt. CONKLIN, will sail around Staten Island, and also around the Lighthouse, calling at the ancient Colonial City of Amboy, with its many interesting relics of the Revolutionary War, including Washington's Headquarters on Union Hill.
Will also call at Union Grove, giving time for a delightful walk, and also "a dance on the greensward, under the spreading trees."
An excellent band will accompany the excursion, and every precaution will be taken to insure good order and the comfort of the excursionists.
The CHICOPEE will leave Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-st., North River, at 9½ A. M.; Christopher-st., 9¾ A. M.; 34th-st., 10 A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10½ A. M. Tickets for the entire trip, 75 cents each.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain combination excursion tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England, and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; or Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

PLEASANT EXCURSION.—THE BAY Ridge Ferry-boat leaves Wall-st. Ferry slip, New-York side, daily, Sundays excepted, at 8:20 and 11 A. M.; 2:15, 4:15, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M. Leaves Bay Ridge at 7:50 and 9 A. M.; 1:03, 4:45 and 6 P. M. Fare 10 cents; children between 3 and 14 years, 5 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEEOLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

FIREWORKS.

EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.—Reputation established as the best in quality, and it is safe to handle our BRILLIANT COLORED EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
MUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

DEPOT OF J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST [illegible] FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY OF WHISKY.

Pretended Revenue Officers and Detectives the Alleged Thieves—Several Arrests Already Made—Partial Confession of One of the Prisoners—Two Merchants Accused of Receiving the Stolen Whisky—All the Parties Held for Examination.

In two instances during the past month, brief paragraphs appeared in the Times, detailing the operations of whisky thieves who pretended to be revenue detectives. These thieves used to stop a carman having several barrels of whisky in his custody, and declare the same contraband, and seize it in the name of the United States Government. In one case the driver abandoned his truck and contents and started for the owner of the whisky, in order that some explanation might be made, but on his return to the scene of the arrest, discovered that both property and the pretended detectives had disappeared. On another occasion the driver was arrested by one of the gang, and taken from his truck down a side street, but finally released without any explanation, and by that means the confederates succeeded in escaping with the plunder. Besides these two instances there were several other thefts committed in the same manner, which did not reach the reporters, and the aggregate value of the whisky stolen by these dexterous thieves is roughly estimated at several thousand dollars, the precise amount not being known at the time of this writing.

The owners of the stolen property lodged their complaints at the Central Office of the Metropolitan Police, when Capt. John S. Young, of the Detective Force, took the case in hand, assisted therein by Headquarters Detective Farley and Detectives Horbelt and Mullen, of the Fourth Ward. After considerable investigation and patient watching these officers became satisfied that the three thieves and pretended revenue officers were Charles Perry, Thos. W. Lackey and Alex. McGivney, and the necessary steps were accordingly taken to secure their arrest. These efforts were so far successful last week that both McGivney and Lackey were taken into custody and confined at Police Headquarters. Ferry was not then arrested, owing to his absence in Connecticut.

Soon after entering his cell at Headquarters McGivney sent for Detective Farley, and expressed a wish to make a full confession. His statement was that the three men already named had stolen several valuable lots of whisky from different carmen, and had disposed of the same to Messrs. Lehman & Somers, of No. 210 Fulton-street, and also to A. Wintercast, of No. 75 Robinson-street, for sums far below their marketable value. As the circumstances attending the sale of the stolen whisky to Messrs. Lehman & Somers bore strongly against the firm they were arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods with guilty knowledge.

The prisoners were all arraigned before Justice Dowling on Thursday morning, when several complaints were made against them, and the magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the absent Ferry. These proceedings were not published in yesterday's Times, in obedience to a request made by the magistrate, as the arrest of Ferry might have been thereby frustrated. We present abstracts of the affidavits made in this case, in order to show the details of the scheme:

Samuel Slaight, of No. 180 Chambers-street, made oath that on the 18th of May last, Thomas W. Lackey, Alexander McGivney and another man, whose name is said to be Charles Ferry, stole from his possession six barrels of whisky, valued at $1,100, the property of James E. Mains, Effingham V. Smith and Wm. H. Wickham, under the following circumstances: On the day mentioned deponent was driving a cart with said whisky on it to the store of his employers, Morris & Co. The man Lackey got on the cart, and said that he was a Government detective; that the whisky was contraband, and he must arrest Slaight and take him to a bonded warehouse. He did so, and took him to the corner of Market and South streets, where the whisky was unloaded and taken in charge by McGivney and another man, who is believed to be Ferry. Lackey ordered Ferry to go with him to the United States Marshal's office, and Ferry got on the cart and went with him as far as Allen-street, when he let Slaight go, saying that, as he was an old man, he would not do anything with him.

Nothing more was seen of the whisky until the arrest of Lackey and McGivney, who voluntarily admitted that they had carted the whisky away to a place in Leroy-street, and that they afterward carted it to several other places, and finally that they had stored it in Washington-street, when they sold it to Isaac Somers, of the firm of Lehman & Somers, No. 210 Fulton-street, for the sum of $300.

Mr. James E. Morris, of No. 180 Chambers-street, testified that his firm owned the whisky stolen from the carman, and stated that the firm paid $4 75 a gallon, but that it was worth much more.

Edward Riley, of 401 East Sixteenth-street, made an additional complaint against the accused, alleging that on the 11th of May last he also lost six barrels of whisky, valued at $750, the property of Henry Epstein. He was carrying the whisky through Catharine-street, when the accused, Lackey, and two other men came to him and jumped on the cart, saying that the property was contraband, and that, being Government officers, they should seize it. They took the whisky to the corner of Market and South streets, when they unloaded it, and then pretended to take the complainant to the United States Marshal's Office. They got on the cart, and, after riding about three blocks, sent Riley to a place in Chambers street, where they said he could get intelligence of the whisky. That was the last he saw of them until they were arrested.

Simon Farrelly, of No. 646 East Thirteenth-street, made a third complaint against the accused, stating that the man Lackey, who appears to have been the leader in the gang, had robbed him of eleven barrels of whisky, valued at $1,500, the property of Charles H. Brown, of Twenty-ninth-street and East River. The thieves seized this lot in First-avenue, on the pretence that it was contraband, and they took it to the foot of Morton-street, where the same programme was carried out.

Charles H. Bunn, of Twenty-ninth-street and East River, testified that he was the owner of the whisky alluded to by Farrelly; that it was worth $3 10, exclusive of Government tax, and worth much more than $1 10, which was the sum alleged to have been paid by Lehman & Somers to Lackey, McGivney and Ferry.

Detective Phil. Farley testified that the prisoner, McGivney, had admitted that the accused had stolen the whisky from the several cartmen, and had sold the whisky taken from Slaight to Isaac Somers for $1 27 per gallon, and the deponent had obtained Somers' admission to that fact. McGivney had also admitted that six barrels of the whisky stolen from Farrelly had been sold to Lehman & Somers, of No. 210 Fulton-street for $1 10 per gallon; the remaining five barrels had been sold to A. Wintercast, of No. 75 Robinson-street for the same price.

This closes the case for the present, and the examination will be held on the 9th of July, when Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford will appear for the prosecution. The prisoners Lackey and McGivney were remanded to a cell. Lackey says he is 28 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, a steamboat man, and lives in Brooklyn. He says he is not guilty.

McGivney is a clerk, lives in Brooklyn, is a native of New-York, and 21 years of age, and says "it (the whisky) was taken from the place where Slaight sent the whisky to the corner of King and Hudson-streets by Lackey, Ferry and myself, and then taken from there to No. 54 Washington-street, and from there to Duane-street, and from there to Lehman & Somers, and he sold the same to Isaac Somers, who is now here, for the sum of $325, at the rate of $1 27 per gallon."

Messrs. Lehman and Somers were then formally examined relative to the charge of having received the stolen whisky with guilty knowledge. They contended that they had purchased the whisky in good faith; but the Magistrate stated that he thought otherwise, and announced that the accused must find bail in the sum of $5,000 each to await the result of the examination. Mr. Samuel M. Lederer, of No. 209 Greenwich-street, gave the necessary securities, and they were released from custody.

Somers is a German, 33 years of age, living at No. 1,060 Second-avenue, and a general rectifier and liquor dealer.

Lehman is 32 years of age, a native of Germany, and resides at No. 356 West Twenty-second-street, and is also a rectifier and liquor dealer.

Later in the afternoon of yesterday a telegram was received at Police Headquarters, from Detectives Farley and Horbelt, in which they stated that he had succeeded in arresting Ferry, at Berlin Station, in Connecticut, on the New-Haven Railroad. The prisoner was brought to this City by a late train last night, and locked up at the Central office. He will be arraigned with the other prisoners.

The East River Bridge Company—The Personnel of its Organization.

Now that the Directors of the East River Bridge have perfected the organization of their working force and matters begin to assume shape, the people of Long Island evince the liveliest interest in the project. There are two plans and two companies—the one now prominently before the public, with its termini far up town in New-York and in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and a second whose proposed termini are the City Hall in New-York and the City Hall in Brooklyn. Of the former the names of the officers were given yesterday morning in the Times. The President, Mr. John L. Brown, is a life-long resident of this City, and is well known in connection with many of our largest and most prominent public works—notably the Croton Aqueduct, the Street Sewerage, and other matters under the control of the Croton Board. He was prominently brought before the public two years since in connection with the Street Cleaning contract as the senior partner of the firm of Brown, Devoe & Knapp, with whom he earned more kicks than half-pence, finally yielding the place and its emoluments to Judge Whiting, who, in behalf of the Citizens' Association, had followed him with a very sharp pen. Mr. Brown's quality as a driving, energetic contractor will serve him admirably in his present position.

Mr. A. M. Bliss, the Secretary, is a leading Republican politician of Kings County, prominent among the candidates for the Mayoralty, lately President of the Board of Aldermen, and a man of unusual force and decision of character. The Brooklyn people look to him to protect their interests more especially.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Isaac Colman, is a man of excellent repute in his profession, and distinguished for his zeal and faith in the bridge question. There can be no good reason for further delay, and the activity displayed by the Directors within the past two weeks indicates very clearly that so far as they are concerned there shall be none.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Between Dexter and Lady Thorn—Dexter the Winner—Match Under Saddle Between Rapid and Toronto Chief, Jr.—Rapid the Winner.

Yesterday the fourth and final match of the series arranged between the two famous trotting horses *Dexter* and *Lady Thorn*, early in the season, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. This match was for $2,000, two-mile heats and repeat, to wagon. In the three previous matches between these horses *Dexter* had been the victor, never losing a heat, and consequently in the present race he was a great favorite, offers to bet $100 to $10 on him being current. There was a good deal of speculation on marking time, the day and track being exceedingly favorable for a quick record, and as low as 4:54, or two and a quarter seconds below the fastest time previously made, was marked. As hitherto, Budd Doble drove the white-legged Hambletonian, and Dan Pfifer the slashing bay mare. Both were in magnificent condition, their glossy coats, bright eyes and firm, elastic stride evincing their perfect fitness for a close contest. *Dexter*, especially, was subjected to a searching scrutiny, to discover if his astonishing performance in his race with *Ethan Allen* and mate, the week previous, had affected him in any way. That it had not done so was evident from his fine appearance, and hence the tremendous long odds laid by his sanguine supporters on his winning this, the final race of the four made before the trotting season commenced.

First Heat.—After scoring twice they got the word, *Lady Thorn*, who had the pole, having half a length the best of the start, an advantage which she retained around the turn. Before the quarter-pole was reached, *Dexter* was on even terms with her, that point being passed in 37 seconds. They trotted head and head together along the back stretch and to the half-mile in 1:14. On the Flushing stretch *Dexter* drew about three parts of a length ahead, but the mare quickly made up this gap, and as they passed the score on the first mile in 2:30 they were almost neck and neck together. *Dexter*, however, being under a strong pull. The contest between them on the second mile was a most excellent one, there never being over half a length between them until they reached the turn into the homestretch, when the superior speed of *Dexter* became evident to all, for Doble gave him his head, and he drew gradually away from the mare and won the heat by two lengths, *Lady Thorn* breaking within a few lengths of the score. Time, 5:01.

Second Heat.—The betting was now $100 to $5 on *Dexter* without many takers. After the word was given the favorite drew quickly in front and was a length ahead at the turn, but Doble taking a pull at him he was only half a length before the mare at the quarter pole in 38¼ seconds; past the old stand, and at the half mile pole he had drawn a clear length ahead and he retained this lead half way up the homestretch where the mare broke badly, and she was a dozen lengths behind as they crossed the score on the first mile in 2:33. At the quarter-pole Doble was fully ten lengths ahead, and finding he had the race safe he took a pull at his horse and allowed *Lady Thorn* on sufferance to come within a couple of lengths of him at the half-mile pole. On the Flushing stretch the mare approached still nearer, but Doble never allowed her fairly to reach him, and he came home a winner of the heat and race by two lengths in 5:09.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., Saturday, June 29.—Match, $2,000, two-mile heats, to wagons.

B. Doble named br. g. Dexter	1	1
D. Pfifer named c. m. Lady Thorn	2	2

TIME:

	Quarter mile.	Half mile.	Mile.	Two miles.
First Heat	37	1:14	2:30	5:01
Second heat	38¼	1:16½	2:33	5:09

Between the heats a match for $500, mile heats, three in five, under saddle, between W. Borst's bl. g. *Rapid*, and B. Doble's br. s. *Toronto Chief, Jr.*, was trotted. *Rapid* was ridden by the famous jockey Johnny Murphy, while Budd Doble rode his own horse. The betting was $100 to $50 on *Rapid*, who won the race in three straight heats, in 2:35, 2:37, 2:38¼.

SUMMARY.

Same day, match for $500, mile heats, three in five, under saddle.

W. Borst named bl. g. Rapid	1	1	1
B. Doble named br. s. Toronto Chief, Jr.	2	2	2

Time—2:35, 2:37, 2:38¼.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Fourth of July Parade—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present our customary summary of the National Guard news for the information of those interested in such matters.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending June 22:

Third Division—Henry D. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence, June 10, 1867, *vice* S. P. Corliss, resigned. Moses C. Green, Inspector, June 13, 1867, *vice* James B. McKean, declined.

Seventh Division—Luther Caldwell, Commissary of Subsistence, June 12, 1867. Original appointment.

Forty-ninth Regiment—Clinton D. McDougall, Colonel, June 8, 1867, *vice* John B. Richardson, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Regiment—John E. Nesser, First Lieutenant, April 15, 1867, *vice* William Lehman, resigned.

Sixty-sixth Regiment—Original field and staff appointments, June 8, 1867: John W. Egleston, Major; Lafayette Chaffee, Adjutant; Geo. B. Wilson, Quartermaster; John R. McDonald, Commissary of Subsistence.

Company Officers, Rank June 12, 1867.—Captains—Sewell B. Miller, Riley P. Buttrick, Wm. W. Brush, David H. Cothran, George E. Brock, Wm. L. Gritman, James M. Seaver, Franklin J. Peck, David L. Pitcher.

Eighty-third Regiment—Edward H. Vrooman, Quartermaster, June 14, 1867, *vice* L. Dodge, resigned.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—John Watt, Commissary of Subsistence, May 30, 1867; original vacancy.

Eighty-eighth Regiment—Seth W. Alvord, Colonel, April 25, 1867, *vice* Wm. H. Shumway, removed from district. Charles W. Avery, Lieutenant-Colonel, April, 25, 1867, *vice* S. W. Alvord, promoted.

Ninety-seventh Regiment—George H. Babcock, First Lieutenant, April 27, 1867, *vice* T. C. Johnston, removed from district. John Jones, Second Lieutenant, April 27, 1867, *vice* G. H. Babcock, promoted.

One Hundredth Regiment—William W. Newcomb, Captain, June 1, 1867, vice Solomon Rice, resigned; James Wright, First Lieutenant, June 1, 1867, vice Wm. W. Newcomb, promoted; John R. Thompson, Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1867, vice B. F. Bartlett, resigned.

One Hundred and Third Regiment—Henry T. Harrington, Commissary of Subsistence, May 22, 1867; original.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment—John E. Erwin, Captain, June 5, 1867, vice A. H. Erwin, resigned; H. L. Badger, First Lieutenant, June 5, 1867, vice J. E. Erwin, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Twelfth Regiment Infantry—June 6.—Capt. Henry W. Copcutt; First Lieut. Edward Kirk, Jr.

Forty-ninth Regiment—June 19.—Capt. Peter Swift.

Fifty-sixth Regiment—June 20.—Capt. Jacob Brown.

Seventy-first Regiment—June 6.—Capt. M. S. Ewen, First Lieut. Richard Sterling, First Lieut. James Davis, Jr.

Seventy-ninth Regiment—June 6.—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Coulter.

One Hundred and Third Regiment—June 18.—Surgeon H. K. Bellows.

THE PARADE ON THE FOURTH.

Next Thursday being the ninety-first anniversary of our national independence, the First Division will make its customary parade, and should the forenoon prove fine the attendance will no doubt be a large one, as the fatigues of the day will be over before noon. The general orders of Major-Gen. Shaler, as published last week, seem to have given general satisfaction to the members of the division, and the details of the day's proceedings are a great improvement on those formerly observed. The general brigade and regimental orders received will be published in a future article, as want of space prevents us from presenting them at this time.

INVINCIBLE GUARD EXCURSION.

The members of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment, (Invincible Guard,) proceeded on their first annual excursion to St. Ronan's Well on Monday last. The attendance was large, and the affair thoroughly enjoyable.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A short time since we published the promotion of Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. M. McMahon, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, to the position of Division Inspector on Gen. Shaler's staff. In General Regimental Order No. 2, Col. McMahon signs himself as Colonel-Commanding that regiment.

The following promotions in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, are announced: First Lieut. John Brower to be Captain, *vice* Porter, promoted: Second Lieut. H. L. Boardman to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Brower, promoted; First Sergt. John Briggs to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Boardman, promoted.

The following appointment is announced upon the First Brigade Staff: Edgar Ketchum, Jr., to be Brigade Engineer, with rank of Major.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Eighth Regiment Board of Officers will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Color-Sergt. James Cummings, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, has been reduced to the ranks for intoxication on duty, and abandoning the color of the regiment intrusted to his charge, on the 29th day of May.

At an election held in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, on Monday last, for a Lieutenant-Colonel, there were 19 votes cast, of which Capt. John Shaw received 10; Capt. Wm. Manson, 3, and Adjutant Robt. Gair, 6; when Capt. Shaw was declared elected.

On Friday evening as Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, were at drill, Capt. and Brevet Major John McNeil was presented with a handsome sword, sash, belt and shoulder straps, as a mark of the esteem of his company. Company H go to-morrow on their proposed trip to Gettysburgh, and will be absent all the week. We hope they will have a pleasant time.

An invitation having been extended to Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, to visit Poughkeepsie on the coming 4th of July to take part in the monumental celebration, the members of the company would be pleased to be joined by other members of the regiment. Those who desire to go may address Capt. Geo. J. Clan Ranald, No. 35 West Fourth-street, or apply to the Committee at the Armory, 8 to 9 P. M.

Bids for City Stock.

The following bids for $75,000 of market stock, for the erection of a market-house on the land lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Avenue C and the East River, were opened in the Comptroller's office yesterday. The stock pays 7 per cent. interest:

New-York Savings Bank	$75,000 at	$105.00
John N. Hayward	75,000 at	100.00
Albert Smith	4,000 at	105.00
Equitable Life Insurance Company	25,000 at	104.08
Equitable Life Insurance Company	25,000 at	104.55
Equitable Life Insurance Company	25,000 at	104.77
North River Savings Bank	50,000 at	100.00
B. T. Morgan & Co.	5,000 at	100.50
J. Milpau	5,000 at	100.50
J. Milpau	5,000 at	101.00
M. Martin	10,000 at	101.51
M. Martin	10,000 at	101.51
B. F. Manierre	5,000 at	101.25
B. F. Manierre	5,000 at	101.05
Commercial Mutual Insurance Company	25,000 at	100.00
Greenwich Savings Bank	75,000 at	102.50
Bowery Savings Bank	75,000 at	102.00
J. Pierce	6,000 at	100.71
B. F. Manierre	5,000 at	100.51

The stock was awarded to the New-York Savings Bank.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

FRAUDULENT DISTILLER CONVICTED.

The United States vs. Terence Fitzpatrick.—This was an indictment against the defendant for being engaged in the business of distilling without having paid the special tax. A suit was brought some time since to forfeit the still which he was charged with running, and the Judge, after hearing the testimony, directed a verdict of forfeiture to be entered.

The indictment now coming on to be tried, Fitzpatrick's counsel at first wished to interpose a plea of abatement on the ground that his given name was not Terence, but Terrance. The plea was overruled by the Court, which was just as well for Fitzpatrick, inasmuch as an examination of the records showed that whenever he had had occasion to sign his name during the progress of the suit, he had signed it as it read in the indictment.

The testimony for the Government made out substantially the same case as on the former trial, showing that the still had been running. The defendant gave some testimony tending to show that it had not been actually running, but had been under repairs, and was heated up to test it.

The jury, however, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of guilty.

ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF SPIRITS.

The United States vs. James Smith.—This was an indictment against the defendant for illegally removing spirits from a distillery, the same not having been properly branded.

A Government Inspector named Barrows says that he saw the defendant, who is a cartman, coming out of the yard of a distillery in Navy-street, with five barrels of spirits on a cart; that the barrels were fully branded but that the brands were false; there was no one else on the cart with the prisoner; when he was arrested he was going toward Tillary-street; the barrels were branded with the words "James Nugent, No. 4, United States Collection District, New-York; John Holland, distiller, Feb. 9, 1867; United States bonded warehouse; tax paid;" there was at that time no such inspector as James Nugent; witness saw no other brand on the barrel; there was no such distiller as John Holland.

Cross-examination—The prisoner brought the spirits to the Marshal's office on the same cart that came out of the yard of the distillery; the prisoner said he supposed it was all right; said a man came to him and asked him to take a load, and said to him it was all right; I knew there was a licensed distillery at the place the cart came from, and I was watching it; I had with me a list of the licensed distilleries, and when I saw the name of John Holland I knew there was something wrong; I knew the inspector of this distillery was not James Nugent; the brands were the most perfect counterfeit I had ever seen; if there had been such a distiller as Holland, and such an inspector as Nugent, the barrels would have been correctly branded.

With that testimony the case was closed.

The Court charged the jury that the gist of the section under which the indictment was laid was the guilty knowledge. Before the prisoner could be found guilty there must be reason to believe that he had such knowledge. The burden of proof was with the Government, and the prisoner should have the benefit of the doubt.

Without leaving their seats the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Assistant District-Attorney Allen for the Government; Mr. Hollis for the defence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPT—TIME WHEN DEBT MUST BE DUE.

In the matter of the petition of James Low et al. vs. Elias Gilberstein et al.—In this case, which was an application for an order of involuntary bankruptcy against the defendants, returnable this morning, Mr. James appeared for the defendants and desired to raise a preliminary objection. He stated that the act of bankruptcy alleged in the petition was the making of an assignment by the bankrupt on the 23d of April, giving preferences to certain parties, and that the debt which the petitioners alleged was for goods sold by them to the bankrupts on the 9th of April, which they were to pay for within thirty days. And he claimed that the petition could not be sustained because the debt was not fully due at the time when the alleged act of bankruptcy was committed.

The Judge, however, overruled the objection, holding that it was sufficient to entertain the petition if it appeared that the debt was due when the petition was filed.

STAYING PROCEEDINGS IN STATE COURT—REPLEVIN SUIT.

In the Matter of John Graves.—In this case the counsel for the petitioner applied to the Court for an order staying the proceedings of a Court of the State in a suit commenced there by A. T. Stewart & Co., against the bankrupt to recover the possession of certain carpets, &c., alleged by them to have been sold to the bankrupt on such terms that the title had not passed, and that they were entitled to take possession of the goods. The counsel argued that this was a debt which A. T. Stewart & Co. could prove against the bankrupt's estate, and the proceedings to recover it should accordingly be stayed.

But the Court denied the application, holding that the suit by A. T. Stewart & Co. was not a suit to recover a debt against Mr. Graves, but to recover what they claimed to be their own property, and being a suit to try that title, it could not be stayed by order of this Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

NO VERDICT IN THE CHAMPAGNE CASE.

The United States vs. 3,109 cases Champagne.—At the opening of Court this morning, the jury, having been out all night, were called, and the Judge asked if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman answered that they had not, but stood just as they did the night before.

The Judge asked if it was the unanimous opinion of the jury that they could come to no agreement.

The foreman said he could not say that it was, and they were willing to try further to agree. The Judge accordingly directed them to retire again.

After remaining together till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon they came in again, and there being no hope of an agreement they were discharged.

They stood, when they first went out, eleven for the claimants and one for the Government, and there was no change till they were discharged.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Wm. K. Strong, Francis J. Hawson, Mary Ann Lawrence, Helen C. Rappenhagen, Frederick Wetz, Sarah Whipple, James B. Cunningham, John L. Dudley, Conrad Kunberger, Henry Phelps, Charles Fisher Bunner, Anthony Waechter.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Lucy McKibbin, Mary Wood, James B. W. Wood, Jacob Dittus, Mary Rath, Pepic Blaskoff, Jeannette Rockart, James Gill, Adolph Schweizer, Cornelius Murphy, Wm. Irwin, Richard Quinn, James Caldwell, John Buck, Samuel Clark, Henry Hellman, John H. Jagels.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

The following letters of guardianship have been granted: Catharine Condon, guardian of Ellen Condon and Johanne Condon; Charles Merker, guardian of Eliza B. Heiland; Robert S. Hayward, guardian of Mary B., Edward W., Marie L., Wm. F. and Ernest F. Aims; Sidney Oaksmith, guardian of Victoria J. Worcester; James Ross, guardian of John W. Mead; John P. Frazer, guardian of Mary E. McManus; Arabella Sutcliffe, guardian of Wm. H. Sutcliffe; Patrick Mooney, guardian of Lisette L. Hattmann; Laura Reimers, guardian of Charles, Alfred, Minna, Henry and Theodore Reimers, Daniel O'Connell, guardian of Mary O'Connell.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Hon. Henry E. Davies, Chief Judge, presiding; Judges William B. Wright, John K. Porter, Ward Hunt, Wm. W. Scrugham, Augustus, Bockes, John M. Parker and Martin Grover.

DECISIONS RENDERED JUNE, 1867.

Judgments Affirmed.—John A. Canter, plaintiff in error, vs. the People, &c., defendants in error; Jeremiah O'Brien, plaintiff in error, vs. the People, &c., defendants in error; Louisa Nash, appellant, vs. the People, &c., respondent; Henderson Tuttle, plaintiff in error, vs. the people, &c., defendants in error.

Appeals Dismissed with Costs.—Platt Potter, administrator, &c., respondent, vs. William Van Vranken and Samuel O. Hedden, appellants; Peter Dolan, respondent, vs. Jackson S. Schultz et al., appellant.

Judgments Affirmed with costs.—George I. E. Lasher, appellants, vs. Hiram Reynolds and Samuel Donaldson, respondents; William R. Baskin, executor, &c., respondent, vs. Stephen Baskin and others, appellants; Thomas S. Beals, executor, &c., appellant, vs. The Home Insurance Company, respondent; Jas. M. Lewis, appellant, vs. Henry A. Mott and others, executors, &c., respondents; Constant Cook, respondent, vs. James R. Barnes, administrator, &c., appellant; Catherine Onderdonk and Daniel D. Demarest, administrators, &c., respondents, vs. Jacob Voorhies et al., appellants; Eliphalet Lyon, executor, &c., respondent, vs. Samuel S. Mitchell, appellant; Epenetus A. Willis, appellant, vs. Silas Mott, executor, &c., respondent; George A. Osgood and Cyrus Curtiss, receivers, &c., appellants, vs. William DeGroot and another, respondents; Garret Abeel and Peter M. Abeel, respondents, vs. Peter Van Gelder and Ezra Shoemaker, appellants; Thomas Robert, respondent, vs. William Good, survivor, &c., appellant; Israel Elias et al., appellants, vs. Benjamin Farley, respondent; Hugh McCrosson, respondent, vs. Abram Thorn, appellant; Augustus Maverick and wife, respondents, vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, appellants; Charles C. Duncan et al., respondents, vs. The Great Western Insurance Company, appellants; Robert B. Williams, Jr., et al., respondents, vs. John S. Birch et al., appellants; The Attorney-General ex rel. Marselus, appellant, vs. The Ministers, &c., of the Reformed Dutch Church, &c., respondents; William Newell, appellant, vs. Ezra Wheeler et al., respondents; Jesse M. Emerson, successor, &c., respondent, vs. William Beakley, Jr., Sheriff, &c., appellant; Charles Bliven et al., appellants, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, respondents; Lewis Northrup et al., appellants, vs. The Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company, respondents; Daniel Douglas, respondent, vs. William Day et al., appellants; Perry G. Tanner, respondent, vs. Anson C. Parshall, appellant; Alfred Ely, respondent, vs. Luther T. Norton, appellant; The Fire Department of the City of Troy, respondent, vs. Jared G. Bacon et al., appellants; Henry C. Drew, by guardian, respondent, vs. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, appellant. Alfred Lee, respondent, vs. Simon Decker, appellant; The Boston Carpet Company, respondent, vs. Albert Journeay et al., appellants; Samuel Phillips, appellant, vs. Emma C. Wooster et al., respondents; James E. Wood et al., respondents, vs. John J. Fleet et al., appellants; Charles Devlin, appellant, vs. James B. Brady, respondent; William P. Van Rensselaer, respondent, vs. Benjamin G. Dennison, appellant; Same, respondent, vs. William Whitbeck, appellant; Same, respondent, vs. William H. Lohnis, appellant; Same, respondent, vs. John G. Lohnis, appellant; Same, respondent, vs. William Carmichael, (two cases); John Craig, respondent, vs. William H. Ward et al., appellants; James Stewart et al., respondents, vs. William A. Ketelas, appellant; Robert L. Van Bergen, appellant, vs. Thomas Bradley et al., respondents; William Wilson, respondent, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, appellant; Nathan Lyman, respondent, vs. Harry Wilbur, appellant; Hiram Slocum, respondent, vs. Pliny Freeman and another, appellants; Isaac Wait, appellant, vs. Charles S. Green, respondent; George Mittnacht, appellant, vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c., respondent; John W. Turner and others, respondents, vs. The Bank of Fox Lake, appellant; Henry Harrison, trustee, &c., respondent, vs. Thomas Harrison et al., appellants; Martin Waters, appellant, vs. John E. Green et al., respondents; James Van Etten, respondent, vs. William Currier, appellant; Charles H. Buckmaster vs. John Thompson, respondent, and Janet Logan et al., appellants; Christian Brand, appellant, vs. Hiram Fockt and Robert Gunsen, respondents; Nelson Howell, respondent, vs. David H. Gould, appellant; John De Beerski, appellant, vs. George S. Paige, respondent; Charles Cornwell, respondent, vs. Matilda D. Wooley, surviving executor, &c., appellant; John C. Devoy, respondent, vs. The Mayor of the City of New-York, appellant; Carl Harbeck, respondent, vs. The Same, appellants.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event, unless the defendant, within twenty days after the service of notice of this judgment, stipulate to add to the judgment herein interest on the items mentioned in the second and third findings of the referee from the date therein mentioned; If such stipulation is given, then the judgment is affirmed, without costs of this appeal—Henry C. Adams, appellant, vs. The Fort Plain Bank, respondent.

Order granting new trial affirmed, with costs—Edgar Hudler, appellant, vs. William Golden, respondent.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on report of referee affirmed, with costs—Jane Westerlo, appellant, vs. Edward DeWitt, respondent.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on verdict affirmed, with costs—Charles O. Shephard, ex., &c., respondent, vs. Horace S. Parker and another, appellants.

Orders granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for plaintiff, and Supreme Court directed to ascertain the amount of plaintiffs' damages, and render judgment therefor with costs—The Irving Bank in the City of New-York, respondents, vs. James Wetherald and John Young, appellants; Mortimer Brown, respondent, vs. Allen Penfield et al., appellants; Walter M. Conkey, respondent, vs. Thomas Bond, appellant.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff with costs, in accordance with the opinion of Davis, C. J.—Lavinia Guernsey, appellant, vs. William Guernsey, appellant, and James A. Thompson et al., respondents.

Order reversed, and proceedings vacated with costs—The People ex rel. Floyd Dann, appellants, vs. Andrew Williams et al., Commissioners, &c., respondents.

Judgments reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event—Henry P. Smith, respondent, vs. Albert H. Tracy, executor, &c., appellant; Eliza A. Vrooman, respondent, vs. Harvey J. King and others, executors, &c., appellants; Gabriel Disosway, respondent, vs. Joseph C. Winant, appellant; Henry Solms, appellant, vs. The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, respondent; Jerome A. Osburn, respondent, vs. Sterling Robbins and another, appellants; Frank Lobdell and another, respondents, vs. Ammon Lobdell et al., appellants.

Order appealed from affirmed with costs—Stephen Brush, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. William Lee, impleaded, &c., appellant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 29.

By Judge Ingraham.

Morgan et al. vs. Morgan et al.; application denied. Bell vs. Whitmore; report confirmed. Beel vs. Whitmore; motion denied. Carlotta Carozza vs. J. Grau; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion. Georgianna S. Knight vs. Joseph N. Knight; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUNE 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

John D. Reilly, Jr., vs. Thomas Gannon; see memorandum with clerk. Inquanso vs. Olmsted; order settled.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

KELLY, JUSTICE.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, there were forty-two cases on the calendar. Of these, 23 were charges of assault and battery, 16 of petty larceny, 1 of carrying burglars' tools, 1 of keeping disorderly house, and 1 of gambling. With few exceptions, the cases of assault and battery and those of petty larceny were of the every-day kind—drunken rows, wife beating, dishonest service and incipient Jack Sheppardism.

A GAMBLER FINED $500.

John Gleason was charged by John Ash, a youth of 18 years, with winning $190 from him at "faro," at different times. The complaint stated that on the 21st of April last his mother gave him $700, with which he was to purchase a dining-saloon, offered for sale by a Mr. Peech; that instead of going there to complete the purchase, he went to the gambling-house at No. 53 Bowery, where John Gleason was the proprietor of a faro bank. On the 22d he played faro and lost the sum named in the complaint, and also the balance of his money, with the exception of some trifling expenditures. On cross-examination of the complainant, his own confessions proved him to be a most profligate youth. He acknowledged to having been arrested on a charge of burglary, to having been arrested on another occasion, but could not remember what for. He had traveled in Connecticut by the name of Barry Stewart, and had also used that *alias* in this City at the Atlantic Hotel and in other places. The fact that faro was played at the place was fully established. On this ground counsel for the defence denied the jurisdiction of the Court—the keeping a faro bank being a felony. The Court sustained its jurisdiction in the case as one where money was won at a game of chance, as set forth in the complaint. The prisoner was fined $500.

A BOOK PEDDLER.

John Casey was charged by Henrietta Bopps with attempting to steal a quantity of clothing, having entered her house on the pretence of selling books. She seized him with the articles upon him, when he attempted to assault her, but she proved the better man of the two, wresting the peddler's stick from him and securing him until an officer was called. Casey was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months, as a dangerous man who took advantage of the confidence inspired by his calling to rob his patrons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James O'Hara, charged with stealing two pistols and seven Roman candles, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Edward Jenkins was charged with assaulting Peter Messich on the corner of Forty-second-street. There was some vile talk before action, and which probably led to it. Jenkins was fined $10 and sent five days to the City Prison.

James Conroy was arrested by Officer Robert Carr on suspicion of designing a burglary. On searching his prisoner the officer found a jimmy upon him. A strenuous effort was made on the part of counsel to disprove the character of the instrument, but he was unsuccessful. Conroy was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

John Peters, a respectable looking gentleman, was fined $25 for taking the law in his own hands, by punishing a neighbor's boy for stone-throwing.

George Vandervoort was charged with attempting to steal a coat from Thomas McElroy, a clothes dealer. Mr. McElroy had seen the prisoner loitering around the neighborhood for some time, and had watched him, suspecting him. He seized the coat where it was on show for sale. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Richard Cuff was charged with assaulting Officer Crogan when effecting his arrest. Cuff was demolishing the windows of a liquor saloon, which was disagreeable to the liquor dealer, and suggested his calling for help. Crogan appeared, and was assaulted. When arrested, Cuff boasted that Judge Connolly and Judge Kelly would soon let him off. As it was not claimed that he had hurt the officer, the Court suspended sentence, allowing him to go.

[Advertisement.]
Many a Family
could dispense with one servant by using Dobbins' Electric Soap, and some good Wringer. No washboard is needed with this soap, nor will it injure the most delicate fabric.

[Advertisement.]
Fireworks and Exhibition.—Public or private parties are particularly urged not to delay, the great rush just before the 4th making it impossible to give the attention we desire to those who use our best quality Excelsior Fireworks. FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Passengers Sailed.

June 29—*In the French steamer Pereire, for Brest and Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Spencer, Miss Helen Morris, Miss Anna Morris, Miss Mary Morris, Miss Mary Kemble, Miss Julia Manigault, Miss Emma Manigault, Mrs. M. L. Morgan, Mrs. D. G. Bacon and infant, Miss Elizabeth Bacon, Miss Constance Bacon and servant, Gorham Bacon, Master Daniel Bacon, Mrs. Greenfield, Miss Greenfield, New-York; Chas. Bigelow, Mrs. J. M. Bigelow, Miss F. Bigelow, Boston; Paul Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Murphy, New-Orleans; E. Poincignon, Mrs. J. F. Downes, Miss Julia Juignot, Miss Carrie Juignot, Miss L. Burnham, Charleston, S. C.; Chevalier d'Antas, Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Samuel W. McDonald, Mrs. W. McDonald, Miss Mary McDonald, Baltimore, Md.; George A. Rearn, New-York; Thos. G. Conroy, Philadelphia; Mrs. F. E. Wright, Mrs. Laura E. Cook, Miss Marie Du Monte, New-York; William G. Lloyd, Albany, N. Y.; R. A. Jones, Mrs. Jones and child, New-York; Miss Josephine Izard, Baltimore, Md.; Eugene Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, New-York; G. P. Healy, Miss Healy, Miss Emily Hanley, Chicago, Ill.; C. Kelsey, Miss Anna Kelsey, Brooklyn; Isaac Gregg, Mrs. Gregg, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. G. Hing, New-York; E. F. Taylor, Mounge County, Ala.; Miss Kittie M. Tracy, Miss Sophia T. Wilson, New-York; A. K. Darrah, Mrs. Darrah, D. W. Macy, Mr. Nathan Clark, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Nathan Clark, Jr.; H. Clark, New-York; Prof. William M. Gillespie, Schenectady, N. Y.; Numa Lacosta, Mrs. Lacosta and two children, New-Orleans, La.; A. Humbert, New-York; Dr. Charles O'Hall, Nice, France; Rev. John Hayden, Rev. Stephen Ryan, Rev. Edward Hennessey, St. Louis, Mo.; William S. Wright, Miss H. M. Wright, New-York; Auguste Jude, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Eli Charlier and son, New-York; Charles Dupray, Cuba, Havana; Alexander Notman, New-York; A. Voisin, Mrs. Voisin, New-Orleans, La.; Leon Marcotte, Mrs. Marcotte, Master Andre Marcotte, Master Felix Marcotte and servant, New-York; Thomas S. Serrill, Philadelphia, Penn.; Theodore Heviland, New-York; Henry Brender, Brazil; Rudolph A. Witthaus, Jr., New-York; J. C. Horan, Mrs. Horan, 2 children and maid servant, San Francisco, Cal.; Edward C. Donnelly, Mrs. Donnelly, child, infant and nurse, Mrs. M. L. Ford, New-York; Charles Dorault, Philadelphia, Penn.; Charles Duthil, New-York; Thomas McCarthy, Syracuse, New-York; Francis Cottenet, Mrs. Cottenet, New-York; Mr. de Toledo, Havana, Cuba; Henry D. Loder, New-York; A. E. Jones, Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. Henry Gunther, Jr., New-York; Dr. P. de Hevia, Mrs. Hevia, 2 children and 2 servants, Miss Romnay, Mr. Romnay, Havana, Cuba; N. D. C. Moller, New-York; E. Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Penn.; Warren Delano, New-York; Gustave Valech, Mrs. Valech, New-Orleans; Oswald Haldane, New-York; Edward G. Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.; Henry Hammel, New-York; J. Sidney Osborn, Virginia City, Montana; Mrs. H. de Chowary, New-York; C. Montoro, Mrs. H. Montoro, Miss G. Montoro, Rachael Montoro, Havana, Cuba; Wm. P. Stymers, New-York; Geo. Behn, New-Orleans; Mrs. N. Tilman, M. J. Kane, New-York; Joseph Rizzo, Philadelphia, Penn.; Jas. B. Bullock, New-York; E. A. Bradford, New-Orleans; C. de Luze, New-York; P. Berges di Zurriga, Havana, Cuba; Thomas J. Bryan, New-York; Theodore Hutchet, Charleston, S. C.; H. Potter, New-York; Alexander Costa, Mrs. Costa, New-Orleans; E. Millett and child, New-York; Mrs. Vincent, Matamoras, Mexico; Mrs. Cole, child and servant, New-York; Mr. Emile Desage, Paris, France; Master Franklin Orango, Master Rogers Orango, New-York; Eugene Amstein, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius Goldenberg, New-York; Marino Escoya, Havana, Cuba; Thos. Moore, New-York; A. McCarty, New-Orleans; James Dubois, Mrs. Dubois and child, New-York; Maurice Weill, San Francisco, Cal.; Luther Kountz, New-York; Mr. Manchaca, Mrs. Manchaca, Vera Cruz, Mexico; John Wigand, New-York; Charles Dauphin, Mrs. Dauphin, three children and servant, New-Orleans, La.; Frank Monod, New-York; Mrs. V. Dehais, Paris, France; Rob't Smith, New-York; Edward Cattrell, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry L. Hoguet, Jr., New-York; Mrs. C. A. Basden and maid servant, Havana; Ernest Aripoix, New-York; Rev. C. H. Williamson, Wilmington, Del.; Chas Ballett, New-York; John E. Ochse, Houston, Texas; Guillelmo Sarresa, New-York; Mrs. Psomacles, three children and two servants, Havana, Cuba; Mrs. C. Benoit, New-York; John B. Laguaite, John B. Laguaite, Jr., New-Orleans, La.; C. Levy, New-York; Miss Mary Favre, Paris, France; Simon Pear, New-York; Isaac Buckingham, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert R. Johnson, New-York; Fidel Fernandez, Havana, Cuba; Louis Schiele, New-York; J. D. Sylvandt, New-Orleans; M. Zborooski, Westchester County, N. Y.; Miss Visene Libert, Paris, France; Bertrand Narotte, New-York; Luis de Guano, Mrs. de Guano, Matamoras, Mexico; Thomas Atkins, New-York; Jonas Marks, New-Orleans; Eugene Laurent, New-York; John Deior, Havre, France; Mrs. Louisa Rousseau, New-York; John Couteron, St. Louis, Mo.; Philibert Rosier, Peter Rosier, New-Orleans, La.; T. Brown, New-York; Mrs. Locadie Gascom, Paris, France; P. A. Reginer, New-York; Charles Kanu, New-Orleans; Abbe Clement, Abbe Hemens, Tours, France; Thomas Turgot, New-York; Antoine Bayne, Louisville, Ky.; A. Reig, Havana, Cuba; Charles Vermorel, New-York; Edmond Dantou, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Marie Knissle, New-York; Prosper Fournier, Selma, Ala.; Mrs. V. Farow Bromo, Paris, France; Edward Morse, Memphis, Tenn.; James Anchelsoy, two children and servant, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. P. Sonit, New-York; Mr. Beraminde, Havana, Cuba; A. T. Smith, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Charles Trouillas, New-Orleans; Mrs. Monte, New-York; Abbe Rubi, Brest, France; Jules Pointel, Savannah, Ga.; Michel Hadatty, New-York; Albert Lanoue, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Albert Lachiprerie, Brest, France; Mrs. Bar, New-York; John Leeds, Leon Grand, New-Orleans; Peter Vast, Boston, Mass.; Leon Moulard, Bordeaux, France; Miss Gosson, Louis Gruneweld, New-Orleans, La.; Mathias Leroy, New-York; Mrs. Susan Zelonide, Miss Marie Zelonide, Paris, France; Henry Doogrion, Mrs. Alex. Fourcade, New-Orleans; Thompson Jenkins, Washington, D. C.; F. Meunier, New-Orleans; George Washington Smith, Chicago, Ill.

June 29.—*In the steamer City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Miss M. R. Provost, Philadelphia; Mrs. Partridge, Clarence A. Stewart, wife and Miss Alice Stewart, New-York; Do Vierva de Castro, wife and man servant, Havana; Hector Robertson, Toronto; James Ward, Bronxville, N. Y.; Wm. Milman, Boston; Mrs. Wilhelm, Mrs. Spence, Cincinnati; Frank Wilhelm, Hon. Crossley Ward and wife, Sidney; E. A. Davison, Gillits, & Girard, Prof. Doremus and wife, New-York; Mr. Flagg and F. Flagg, Boston; Geo. Henshaw, Sterling Bonsall, W. H. Barton, Joseph A. Caust, Philadelphia; M. Balsells and two friends, Rev. Mr. McMurdie, C. M. Hoist, Thomas R. Peacock, Francis B. Porter, Charles M. Davis, Miss Anna A. Davis, Sidney T. Clark, John Henry Eastwood, Mrs. John Eastwood, Robert S. Morrison, Mr. Coulter, F. S. Blount, A. Solari, F. A. Whittlesey, Mr. Richardson, George B. Soley, New-York; Prof. Joseph E. King, George Mason, and wife, Chicago; Dr. Paul F. Eve and wife, Pittsburgh; Duncan Eve, Mrs. Watt McClure, Miss Mary J. Peete, Miss Mary McKeeven, Pittsburgh; John R. Jennings, Philadelphia; Thomas Peele, B. F. Stevens and wife, United States Dispatch Agent at London; J. Plunkett, New-York; Wm. Mason, Kalamazoo, Mich.; U. Manreau and wife, John Martin, H. P. Reynolds, Col. E. L. Buttrick and wife, Milwaukee; Mrs. Halpin, Miss Halpin, Mrs. John A. Kennedy and Miss E. Kennedy, New-York; Gershom Broadbent and wife, Dr. C. F. Taylor and wife, Charles Leggens, Harry C. Freese, Trenton; H. A. Chittenden, Walter Cotton, New-York; Charles Solo Feredena, Victor Curranga, Gabriel Fernandez, Roberto Escoba, Havana; James Webster, J. P. Davis, Wm. Stewart, R. D. Saunders, Col. Hay, United States Minister to Berlin, Francis Hoffman, A. W. Stoughton and wife, New-York; Miss P. and Mrs. S. Montgomery, Bristol; J. S. Wilkins, wife, two children and two servants, London; Capt. Morton, Capt. Dixon, British Army.

June 29—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool*—Hon. Mr. Currie and Mrs. Currie, Alabama; Rev. G. W. Samson, and Mrs. Samson, Washington; Mr. T. M. Hill and child, New-York; Rev. W. M. Williams, Washington; Rev. W. D. Thomas, Richmond, Va.; Mr. J. G. Johnson, Washington; Rev. T. Hume, Petersburgh, Va.; Prof. Huntington, Washington; Dr. E. Farnham, Washington; Mrs. Ellen Watson, St. Louis, Mo.; Rasa Morse, Easton; S. Reppier, Brooklyn; W. R. Tice, Brooklyn; Ed. Hope, N. Clarke, T. Samson and Geo. C. Samson, Washington; W. Wheeler, Washington; B. Waite Hanfield, New-York; Dr. Henry Laurens, N. Y.; J. Tucker, New-York; C. W. Dyer, Boston; W. H. Dyer, Boston; Mrs. McAulay and Miss McAulay, New-Orleans; E. A. D. Brien, New-Orleans; R. Limm, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. L. Limer, Fort Wayne, Ind.; N. C. Brooks and Mrs. Brooks, Baltimore; J. Davis and Mrs. Davis, St. Louis; Mr. Judge, T. Henry, Chicago; C. Ridley, St. Paul; L. Piper, Albany; Mr. Latham, Newark; Mrs. Joseph Fouchy, C. Leigh, Pittsburg; James Collins, Hartford, Mrs. John Cox and infant, Windsor, Conn.; R. Melrose, Boston; Mr. Geo. Muer, W. Brum, Richmond, T. Dyer and daughter, Nashville; John Hyles, Cincinnati, and 100 in steerage.

June 29—*In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—F. Pringle, Miss Pringle, Miss Prudence Kellock, Edward Sherrer, Alex. Rankin, Wm. Houston, Charles Wills, Wm. Spence, Alex. Wallace, Miss Scholastique Henin, H. Harman, Mrs. Maria Patton, New-York; Dr. C. J. McKenzie, Mrs. D. J. Williams, Miss Williams, David Williams, Cincinnati; H. Kester, Mr. Kester, Master H. T. Kester, Philadelphia; Wm. R. Skinner, Mrs. Skinner and infant, Miss Elizabeth Skinner, Master George R. Skinner, Miss Catharine U. Skinner, Newark, N. J.; A. J. Burbank, Keene, N. H.; W. A. Kingsley, Grand Rapids, Mich.; James Hislap, Master Thomas Hislap, Troy, N. Y.; Wm. E. McMaster, Auburn, N. Y.; Robert Drummond, Stirling, Scotia; John Waddell, St. Louis; Finlay Matheson, Mrs. Matheson, Demerara; Daniel Munroe, Detroit, Mich.

June 29.—*In steamship Nebraska, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Loring Andrews and servant, Miss Bianch Andrews, Miss Isabel Andrews, Walter S. Andrews, Clarence Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kernochan, two children and servant, New-York; M. C. Smythe, A. Parish, Philadelphia; Hon. Thos. Hayne, Miss Hayne, W. R. Page, F. Peck, Chicago; Rev. J. Fred. Butterworth, E. Humphrey, Rev. Mr. Gray, Mrs. Gray and child, Miss Fobey, Miss Deming, Miss Maury, New-York; Jas. Maury, New-Orleans; C. Y. Wemple, Miss Wemple, Master Wemple, Mr. M. J. Gidding, Miss M. J. Gidding, Miss Jane Howland, W. S. Owne, Prof. H. C. Sparks, John Sinclair, New-York; H. Frank, W. R. Manierre, Chicago; Capt. J. E. Wells, Mrs. Dora J. Burroughs, Thos. Watkins, Mrs. S. Baum, Mrs. C. T. Stewart and child, John Harrison, New-York.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Henry Martin, Miss L. M. Morgan, J. L. Martin, Mrs. J. L. Martin, E. L. Sears and wife, H. Livingston, S. G. Claude, wife and servant; T. D. Claude, Mr. Wright, J. B. Rose, J. C. Maker, W. H. Olcott, John Houston, E. N. Pillott, J. M. Kendall, Miss Gale, Mrs. Caroline Derst, Mme. Neve, Miss Chastinet, S. Chastinet, P. Benant, J. L. Simpkins, James Gleason, Mrs. Ann Donley, Miss C. Greenwood, Miss Lizzie Wilson, S. Coler, Alfred Adams, B. Cogdell, G. A. Lud, Mrs. Colb and child.

Passengers Arrived.

June 29—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—Gen. Tom Thumb, Mrs. Stratton, Commodore Nutt, Robert Nutt, Miss Minnie Warren, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wells, Thos. Walton, Miss McNiven, Capt., Mrs. and Miss Turner, W. J. Hembly, F. Noiss, George Coupet, Mrs. and Miss Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, John Wright, Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Martin Tickan, George Chayne, Peter Imlah, Mrs. McColl, James Tud, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, W. J. McNie, Mrs. Jones and child, and 427 in the steerage.

June 29—*In Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mr. James, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Ward, John and Mrs. Greig, J. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Scribner and servant, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. Vanderhoff and Miss Milley Vanderhoff, Mrs. J. Thorpe, Walter Low, Mr. Rosenplanter, M. Reilley, Mr. Powers, Wm. Tate, W. M. Capell, W. D. Hocking, Mr. and Mrs. George Hughes, B. Wilson, Mr. Eustace, Capt. Kingsberry, M. G. Webster, Rev. P. Hart, John Harding, Thomas Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gray, infant and servant, R. T. Kennedy, Wm. Kennedy, Mrs. F. Dobbin, Mrs. E. Mardells, Mrs. Cole, infant and nurse, I. Rodgers, Mr. Taylor, J. S. Gornery, J. M. Kimpton and Mrs. Kimpton, John and Mrs. Moolds, Ralph and Sam. Barnes, F. L. Hopkins, Thomas Atlenis, Thomas Wilson, John S. Anderson, Mrs. Short, Geo. W. Beach, Mrs. Beach, child and servant, David Johnston, Mr. Ozanne, Rev. D. W. Moore, C. W. Haily, August Capellas, Godfrey Webster, Thomas and Mrs. Little, Sydney and Mrs. Wilson, and infant, P. Burns, Mr. Franklin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 35 | Moon rises...... 3 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook... 6 30 | Gov. Island. 7 19 | Hell Gate...... 8 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, George Mackenzie; Achilles, (Br.,) Riches, Antwerp, C. Boas; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Champion, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Isthmus, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. C. Knight, Dents, Alexandria, Smith & Brown; City of Boston, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Nebraska, (Br.,) Girard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, Va., Jas. Hand.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship J. P. Chapman, Hayden, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks Andes, Dalling, Elizabethport, Baxter & Merrill; John Dwyer, (Br.,) Killman, Pensacola, R. P. Buck & Co.; Isabella Heroes, (Br.,) Brimmer, London, W. F. Tufts & Co.

Brigs Mary Stowe, (Br.,) Mernardi, Hamburg, Snow & Burgess; Tune, (Br.,) Hayne, Liverpool via Saguenay, Dobell & Austin; Escort, (Br.,) Pinkham, Penarth Roads for orders, G. F. Bulley; Rebecca Caruana, Savare, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co; St. Vincent, (Br.,) Ganiou, Bridgeport, C. B., B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners W. H. De Witt, Cony, Antigua, G. Wessels; Rosalie, Albury, St. Kitts, R. B. Eldridge; America, Reynolds, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Trenton; Eliz. Chase, Fall River, Pease & Thomas; Gen. Meade, Godfrey, Portsmouth, N. H.; Sarah Mills, Tuttle, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Union, Abrahams, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; O. Pendleton, Wood, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Caspian, Larrabee, Philadelphia, Holyoke & Murray; M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; Cora, Kelly, Hallowell, Me., Ferguson & Wood; Alcorra, Talbot, Boston, J. A. Simpson & Sons; Three Sisters, Simmonds, Jacksonville, Hubbard & Co.; W. B. Smith, Smith, Boston, J. A. Stetson; Mary Brewer, Pease, Newcastle, Me., J. V. Haviland; Leggett, Savage, Hog Island, Pease & Thomas; D. L. Sturges, Nichols, Norfolk, Pease & Thomas; Pointer, Nichols, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Bilow, (Br.,) Forgere, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.

Sloops M. Brockway, Brockway, Hartford, Rackett & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Barge Annie Brown, Brown, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool June 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse and passengers to John G. Dale. June 19, 11 miles S. W. of South Stack, passed steamship City of London, bound in; same day, at 7:30 P. M., steamship Erin, bound W. 20th, 4 miles E. of Fastnet, steamship Scotia, bound E. 24th, lat. 49 30, lon. 37 46, passed a bark-rigged steamer, do. 26th, lat. 45 13, lon. 52 45, ship Lawrence, bound W.

U. S. Revenue steamer Hugh McCullough, Merryman, Baltimore, via Delaware Breakwater.

U. S. Revenue schr. Vigilance, Warner, Baltimore.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to O. Goodspeed. 28th, off Delaware, passed steamer Louisa Moore, hence for Newbern.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Henderwich, Glasgow June 14, and Londonderry 15th with mdse, and 463 passengers to Francis Macdonald. Had fine weather, with head winds. June 25, saw a steamer, supposed the Columbia; since crossing the Banks had fogs.

Steamship San Francisco, Howes, San Juan, Nic., 7½ ds., with mdse. and 274 passengers to D. N. Carrington. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine. June 27, lat. 32 50, lon. 77, saw bark Sanco Panza, bound N.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston June 26, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 28th, 12 M., saw steamship E. B. Souder; same day, 2 P. M., spoke brig Lima, from Cienfuegos for New-York.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Key West, Rudolf, Boston.

Ship Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool May 22, with mdse. and 228 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. June 28, 20 miles S. E. of Fire Island, saw a schooner with letters in her name on the quarter, with bowsprit gone and ships metallic quarter-boat on deck, strg. N. E.; probably the Yarra, in collision with Brem. steamship Union, 28th, at 4 A. M.

Ship John Norman, (of Liverpool,) Edwards, Singapore March 23, with mdse. to master. Passed Angier March 28, Cape of Good Hope April 26, St. Helena May 20, and crossed the equator May 30, in lon. 24; from the gulf had light winds and thick fogs.

Ship Missouri, Edwards, Charleston, S. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Bark Oder, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Cameron, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Cavour, (Norw.,) Toyen, Cardiff 49 ds., with coal to Hoimboe & Co.

Bark Topeka, Blanchard, Remedios 8 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Carleton, Trecartin, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda 6 ds., with produce to J. N. Harvey.

Bark Diana, (Swed.,) Magnusson, Rio Janeiro, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Agnes, (Br.,) Willar, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. June 21, lat. 30 12, lon. 79 18, had a heavy gale from S. E. to N. E., and back to S. E., with increased violence, with high sea running, sprung a leak, lost one boat, stove bulwarks, started headrails, &c.

Brig Imogene, Baker, Cette 66 ds., with wine, &c., to James Henry. Passed through the Straits May 3. June 10, had a heavy gale from S. W., and lost and split an entire suit of sails.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos 17 ds., to Fowler & Jova. Sld. in co. with brig Alexander Milliken, for New-York.

Brig George Harris, (of Boston,) French, Cardenas 3 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Omaha, (of East Machias,) Toothacre, Trinidad 14 ds., with molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Harry & Aubry, (of Pugwash,) Hammond, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses, &c., to T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Brig Sea Nymphe, (Oldg.,) Held, Rio Janeiro May 6, via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with coffee to master.

Brig Flora, (Br.,) Mayo, Nuevitas 13 ds., with mahogany to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Mary E. Ladd, Murphy, St. Jago de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Zuleika, Finlayson, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to W. Loud & Co.

Brig Minnie Traub, (of Portland,) True, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. June 26, 20 miles S. E. of Barnegat, saw the wreck of a vessel, apparently a brig, with her stern just above water, named the Nellie, or Nettie, of Bangor; was in 15 fathoms water.

Brig Matilda Frederika, (Hanov.,) Toben, Minititlan 32 ds., with mahogany to order. Came to this port for orders, which she has received for Falmouth, Eng. Is at anchor in the Lower Bay.

Brig Milly, (Pruss.,) Kneuth, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig St. Mary, (Br.,) Morehouse, Porto Rico 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig W. W. Lord, of Pictou, Babin, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Omega, (of Sydney, C. B.,) McGinnis, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Lenoir, (of Arichat,) Lenoir, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig George Downs, (Br.,) McLaughlin, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Ward J. Parks, (of Boston,) Bogart, Goree, W. C. A., June 4, with peanuts to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Carnucopia, (Br.,) O'Bryan, Nassau, N. P., via Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to F. W. Whitney.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Jayne, Apalachicola 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Barnes, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Irvine, (of Eastport,) Diggins, Bridgeport, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Central America, (of Taunton,) Williams, Galveston 30 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 2 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Brother, Sawyer, of and from Abacoa 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Capt. John, Torrey, Ellsworth 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Col. Jones, ——, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Georgetown, for Hudson.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Vrale, Mason, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to J. P. Gilchrist.

Schr. Gen. Mead, Godfrey, Newark, N. J., for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. Moses Bramhall, Hussey, Charleston 5 ds., with ordnance stores to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Caroline Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and 6 passengers to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Leete, Jamestown, N. C., 5 ds., for New-Haven.

Schr. Belem, (Braz.,) De Motta, Para 30 ds., with rubber and nuts to C. Ludmann & Co.

Schr. Coral Isle, (Br.,) Stubbs, Kingston, Jam., 16 ds., with pimento, &c., to C. E. Knapp & Co.

Schr. Prince of Wales, (Br.,) McNabb, Carthagena 22 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Schr. C. Woolsey, Packer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Stowell, Rankin, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. S. E. French, Loughty, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Baker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. C. Mercer, Stetson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Co'nam, (Br.,) Berdan, Newark, N. J.

Schr. White Sea, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Fanny Mitchell, Brown, Fort Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, Ryder, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. E., light.

Below.

Brig J. A. Pierce, from Trinidad.
Brig Helene.
Brig Valencia.
Brig Milo.
Schr. Hattie E. Dodge.
Also, 1 bark and 3 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Achilles, Western Metropolis, Hammonia, City of Boston, Nebraska, Caledonia, The Queen, San Jacinto, Gen. Grant, Champion, Saragossa, Pereire, E. C. Knight, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 29—Arr. steamers Delaware, Liverpool; Ashland, New-York; bark Parary, St. Michael's; brigs Julia C. Avery, Port Spain; Chilian, Barbados; Hancock, Cienfuegos; Moonlight, Sagua; Afton, St. Marcs; schrs. W. D. Bickford, Cape Haytien; Energy, Jeremie.

Also arr. bark Julia, Gonaives; schr. Walrus, Aux Cayes.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Wm. A. Griffiths, Sandy Hook pilot, informs us that the U. S. frigate Franklin went to sea yesterday, crossing the bar at 4 P. M., with 4 feet of water to spare, her draft being 26 feet 3 inches.

The steamer Relief, which was burned and sunk at the foot of Partition-street, Brooklyn, has been raised by the Steam Derrick Co.

Returned—Steamship Morning Star, Sumner, hence 21st inst. for Havre.

The ship which arrived yesterday, (28th,) reported the J. H. Ryerson, should have read the Abby Ryerson.

Spoken, &c.

Superior—bark, of Shields, bound W., June 9, lat. 45 35, lon. 40.

Washington Freeman—wh. schr., of Fairhaven, with 32 bbls. sperm oil, June 25, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, June 15, bark E. Fisher, Emery, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Juliet C. Clark, Freetney, do.; Valencia, Small, do.; Lewis Clark, Bartlett, do.; Thos. Owen, Pettengill, do.

At Goree, W. C. A., June 4, brigs Charles Miller, Brewer, for Boston, ldg.; Candace, from Boston, just arrived.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 214, June 29, 1867.
20, 2, 41, 74, 26, 70, 5, 64, 48, 29, 49.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 215, June 29, 1867.
74, 38, 73, 10, 39, 16, 29, 45, 43, 61, 22, 59, 13.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 224, June 29, 1867.
15, 19, 47, 48, 9, 60, 52, 12, 18, 45, 75.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 225, June 29, 1867.
64, 16, 4, 74, 22, 69, 67, 41, 57, 55, 50, 49, 13.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 407, June 29, 1867.
10, 63, 47, 34, 7, 50, 46, 39, 9, 55, 17, 76, 68.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 408, June 29, 1867.
54, 17, 40, 53, 13, 73, 58, 24, 1, 37, 47, 20, 56.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 331, June 29, 1867.
26, 77, 7, 24, 33, 46, 67, 18, 50, 28, 54, 62, 37.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 332, June 29, 1867.
14, 71, 23, 17, 75, 26, 41, 39, 3, 78, 67, 57, 52.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given and circulars sent by addressing, PARKES & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 7.

SPEER'S
NATIVE WINES.

SPEER'S NATIVE WINES are rapidly becoming the standard Wines of America. They are to be found in every city and village of the Great West, and are used extensively throughout the Eastern and Southern States. Their purity and uniform quality have inspired the public with confidence in them, and insured their almost universal use as the Wine of the American people. Mr. SPEER was one of the earliest wine-growers of the Eastern States, and as the star of empire pointed westward, he extended his operations to the new field of California, where he has been equally successful in producing the best Wines that can be made from foreign or native grapes. His Depots and Cellars are at Passaic, N. J., and Los Angelos, Cal.
STORE NO. 243 BROADWAY, N. Y.
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
SICKLY PERSONS USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE.
AGED AND FEEBLE PERSONS USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE.
SPEER'S WINES ARE USED FOR CHURCH COMMUNION.
SPEER'S WINES USED BY PHYSICIANS AS THE BEST.
SPEER'S
PORT GRAPE WINE.

NATIVE WINE WAREHOUSE, PASSAIC, N. J.
VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
4 YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect
A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Samples at the store, No. 243 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.
INVALIDS USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
FEMALES USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
WEAKLY PERSONS FIND A BENEFIT BY ITS USE.
SPEER'S WINES IN HOSPITALS ARE PREFERRED TO OTHER WINES.
SPEER & CO.'S
P. J.
CALIFORNIA WINES.

VINUM BONUM
BONUM SANGUINEM
FACIT.
GOOD WINE
MAKES
GOOD
BLOOD.
PRIZE CUP

SPEER & CO.'S CALIFORNIA PORT WINE, a first-class Port that is in every respect pure and highly esteemed for TABLE and FAMILY USE. For purity, richness and flavor it will be found unexcelled. It is very nourishing for the weak and debilitated.
SPEER & CO.'S CALIFORNIA SHERRY WINE.
The mellow fruitiness of this pure juice wine, together with its delicious flavor, has won for it golden opinions among the higher classes in the Atlantic States as well as in the great Pacific State, where it is considered the most excellent of the California wines. It is the wine most sought after for weddings, parties and other festive occasions. For sale by druggists and grocers throughout the United States.
Sample at the AMERICAN WINE COMPANY'S, No. 243 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.
SPEER'S WINES HAVE BEEN FOUND THE MOST RELIABLE.
SPEER'S WINES FOR THE SICK ARE UNSURPASSED.
SPEER'S WINES FOR THE FEEBLE AND AGED.
SPEER'S WINES FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS.

VINUM BONUM
BONUM
SANGUINEM
FACIT.
GOOD WINE MAKES GOOD BLOOD.

Mr. SPEER, having made arrangements with some of the first houses of the Continent of Europe and this country, is now prepared to supply his customers with genuine articles of Imported Wines and Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
BEST BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNES,
BEST BRANDS OF CLARETS,
BEST BRANDS OF BRANDIES,
BEST BRANDS OF GINS,
AND OTHER IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
Directly from here.
FINE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.
A. SPEER,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite City Hall Park, New-York.